

lanthropist.

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GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother therefore is this distress come upon us

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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0 38 each additional insertion, with alterations, for 6 months, without altefution - 6 00 " I year A discount of 20 per. cent. on all advertisements occupy ing one half, two-thirds or an entire column,

LETTER FROM JOHN Q. ADAMS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whose Petitions, Memoriale, and Remonstrances have been entrusted to him, to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States at the Third Session of the 25th Congress,

WASHINGTON, April, 1839. FELLOW-CITIZENS :- In the National Intelligencer of 24th December 1838, 11th and 22d January, 14th March, and of this day, lists are contained of all the petitions pre-sented by me to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the session of Congress recently concluded. The names, male and female, of the first signer of each petition, the place and State whence they came, the object prayed for, and the number of petitioners, are all included in the lists. The number of petitions amounting to 825, besides 16, received by me since the close of the session of Congress.

I received with many of the petitions letters from the persons by whom they were forwarded to me, expressing much anxiety to be informed whether they were duly received by me; whether they had been presented to the House, and what destiny attended them there. The impossibility of answering all or any considerable portion of those letters has been my principal motive for making out those lists and causing them to be published.

With regard to the fate of the petitions, I deem it proper to say that they received very little attention from the House. By a general resolution of the 12th of December, all those relating in any manner to slavery were laid on the table, being read, printed, or referred. This resolution adopted at the last four successive sessions of Congress, has introduced an habitual disregard or neglect of all petitions, which has extended to the resolutions of the State Legis

The right of petition for any object not agreeable to the ruling majority in the House must be considered as suspended; and should the resolutions to lay on the table motions to receive petitions, (the form of rejection adopted by the Senate,) or to receive and lay them on the table without reading or considering them, be adopted as standing ortition itself will be more effectively abridged than it possibly could be by any law of Congress, and that the first article amendatory to the Constitution of the United States would be, so far as regards the right, as completely nullified as it could be by law, were the power to enact such law not ex-

pressly interdicted to Congress.

The right of petition is one of those granted by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God to man, and the exercise of which has never, under the most despotic Governments upon earth, been formally forbidden. Of all free government it has ever been considered a vital part, and the last and heaviest charge in the Declaration of Independence against the King of Great Britain was, that the repeated petitions of the people of the colonies for redress had been answered

only by repeated injuries.

The resolutions to lay all anti-slavery petitions on the table, without reading, printing, or debating, have usually been concerted out of the House, introduced by syspension of the rules, preceded by a speech from the introducer, closing with a motion for the Previous Question, which precludes not only all debate, but even all answer to the speech itself. This mode of proceeding annihilates, to the extent of its operation, not only the right of petition but the freedom of speech in the House, and by direct consequence the free-

dom of the press.

At the recent session of Congress, the resolution to suppress all consideration of anti-slavery petitions was preceded by several others, containing a sort of syllogism in Baroco, beginning with a major proposition which it seems to have been supposed that no one would dare deny—" that this Government is a Government of limited powers; Ann that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy"—a compound proposition—the first part of which was a truism, without bearing at all upon the anti-slavery petitions; and the second a meanulity, since it is not competent for the House of Represen tatives, by any resolution, to determine what is, or is not spithin the jurisdiction of Congress. A proposition, too perfectly nugatory, inasmuch as not one of the anti-slavery

positions had asked Longress to exercise jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in any of the States. The second of these propositions was, "that petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of claves from one State to another, are a part of a plan of op erations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution

Within their limits,"
There is, in this proposition, a remarkable slide from logic into rhetoric—what the writers upon the Belles Lettres call a euphemism—a soft name for a harsh thing. It speaks of petitions "against the removal of slaves from one State to another." There never has been such a petition presented to either House of Congress. The petitions are against the SLAVE-TRADE between the States. It is not the removal, but the trade—the purchase and sale of the human chattel-botween the States against which the petitions are pointed. And wherefore this glaring misrepresentation of the purpoit of the petitions? Why is it that petitions against the SLAVE-TRADE between the States are denominated to the state of the states are denominated to the state of the states are denominated to the state of the s nated petitions against the removal of slaves from one State to another? Why this slander upon the netitioners? Was to another? Why this slander upon the petitioners? Was practice by its true name; or was it a magnanimous device to make the petitioners odious by representing them as petitioning against the removal of slaves from one State to another, when in fact the petitions were against nothing but the

With regard to the averment that these petitions are part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect, and thus part of a pian of operations set on teot to affect, and thus indirectly to destroy, the institution of slavery, to test its validity, suppose that instead of abolition petitions, you say that the Declaration of Independence, or the act of Congress making the African slave-trade piracy, is a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits. It would certainly be as true of the Declaration of Independence or the Slave-Trade Piracy Act as it can be of abolition petitions. The tenth article of our last treaty of peace with Great Britain is in these words: "Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is berely agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object."

The TRAFFIC IN SLAVES-not the African slave-trade This article is a part of the supreme law of the land. It pledges the United States to use their best endeavors to promote its entire sholition. If petitions for its abolition between the States are part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect, and thus indirectly destroy, the institution of slavers within the limits of it a saveral States, what is this indirectly destroy.

very within the limits of the several States, what is this article?

The next of these syllogistic resolutions is another curious compound, the first part of which is, "that Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly;' position too absurd for serious refutation. The second part of it is, "and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or everthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning

The obvious purport of this resolution is to do that indi- of this Confederacy, is just as true as if the House of Rep-Constitution, no right to abolish slavery in the District of tion from the moon. Columbia or the Territories. But the Northern men with tories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overof the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith," the strainers at the gnat were brought to swallow the

neralities, its looseness of phraseology, and its total want in the States where it exists, is equally unfounded. Conthe District or the Territories,

tiori, that neither House of Congress has, the right to refuse to read or consider any petition which they have received; because that is indirectly to abridge the right of petition, which the first article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly forbids them to do directly. But if Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District or the Territories, how is it possible that the agritation of the subject of slavery, with whatever purposes of designs, or as means to whatever end, can be unconstitu-Nor does the resolution even affirm it to be un constitutional. The agitation-by whom? by petitions conjecture. The agitation-of what? of the subject of slavery in the District or the Territories? of the subject, not of abolition, but of slavery-as a certain means and with a certain view-all this the resolution pronounces unconsti-No ! but against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, &c. a breach of faith, &c .. the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the Disirict of Columbia and the Territories, and yet affirm that the agitation of the subject as means and with a view to something else, is not unconstitutional, but against the true spirit and

meaning of the Constitution? The fourth resolution is another pillar of the composite order, in two parts: First. " That the Constitution rests on the broad princi-

ole of equality among the members of this Confederacy Equality of what? The Constitution provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate; but Delaware, as a member of the Confederacy, has one member in the House of Representatives, and New York, as a member of the Confederacy, has forty. Is this upon the broad principle of equality? In the election of President of the United States, Michigan, as a member of the Confederacy, has three votes, and Pennsylvania has thirty. What sort of an equality is that? The Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among men as members of this Union; but if the framers of this resoluthe States."

Secondly. " And that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the

other."

There are in the Constitution of the United States many things which all the States are expressly interdicted from de-ing; some in an unqualified manner, others without the consent of Congress. Suppose one State or one portion of the States should have, or in the exercise of their sovereign powers should adopt, institutions directly in the face of these rohibitions; would Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, have no right to discriminate between these unconstitutional institutions and the constitutional institutions of the other States, with a view to abolish the one

and to promote the other?

I put no imaginary case. The second section of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States ? Among the petitions presented by me and by others at the recent session of Congress, which were received, but, under the general order, neither read, printed, debated, nor considered, there were several from petitioners complaining that, by the operation of the peculiar institutions of one portion of the States, they had been not only deprived of this constitutional right, but abused, insulted, and compelled to fly for their lives to escape from the peculiar institutions. Has Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, no right to discriminate between these institutions and those of other States, which secure to these institutions and those of other States, which secure to every citizen of the Union the enjoyment of this great constitutional right? This resolution is obviously another indirect attempt to denythe right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, with-

out denying it in form. The fifth and crowning resolution of this suit, also in two

arts, was : 1. "Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, ARE in violation of the Constitution, de-structive of the fundamental principle on which the union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Con-

The looseness and inaccuracy of expression noticed in the former resolutions are equally remarkable in this, which s the conclusion of the syllogism, the Q. E. D. of the demon-

is the conclusion of the syllogism, the Q. E. D. of the demonstration—Resolved, therefore—an ergo as lucidly deduced from the premises as the argal of the grave-digger's crowner's quest law in Hamlet. Se offendendo.

For the real violation of the Constitution was the presumption of the House declaring, by resolution, attempts which it supposes to be actually made on the part of Congress, violations of the Constitution. It is clear that if the House had any constitutional right to pass this resolution, heir successors will have the same right to pass a resolution directly the reverse, affirming what these resolutions deny

and denying what they affirm.

All attempts on the part of Congress to such and such things "are in violation of the Constitution," necessarily implying that on the part of Congress such attempts are acually made, and assuming to declare, by resolution of one branch of the Legisture, attempts imputed to the whole

2. And (the cream of all) "that every petition, mem rial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being dehated, printed, or referred.'

This last half of the 5th resolution is the practical result of oppression and abridgment of the right of petition, of the freedom of debate in the House of their Representatives. and of the press throughout the Union. All the rest being merely a winding staircase of preamble to argufy Congress out of the right to abolish slavery in the District and Terri

ies without denving it. These resolutions were introduced by a motion to suspend the rules of the House, which could be carried only by a majority of two-thirds of the members present. I invite your attention to the fact that this majority was obtained, and that without it the resolution could not have been offered. The vote to suspend the rules was 137 to 66, three votes nore on the negative would have prevented the introduction

They were introduced, preceded by a speech of about half an hour from the introducer, who closed it with a motion for the previous question. Not one word of the discussion was allowed upon any one of the resolutions. The last three resolutions were divided, and separate questions taken upon the two members of each of them. They were all adopted : the practical or second member of the last resolution by vote of 128 to 78, considerably short of two-thirds; and of those wild voted against the resolution, seven had voted for

the suspension of the rules.

There runs through all the resolutions a vein of State right and nullification doctrines, utterly unconstitutional, and betraying their Southern organ. The Government of the Union is, throughout, considered as if it were exclusiveof the Constitution, an infringement of the tights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this Confederacy."

the Union is, throughout, considered as if it were exclusive-indicated as it were exclusive-indicated as if it were exclusive-indicated as it were exclusive-

rectly which its framers could not do directly. The direct proposition would have been that Congress have, by the on the broad principle that the light of day is an emana-

The only part of the resolutions to which I could have givsouthern principles were not yet quite prepared for that; and so, by laying down as an axiom that Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and coupling with it an averment that "the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territude of Representatives. Now, among the limited powers of the House of Representatives. Now, among the limited powers of the House of Representatives. Now, among the limited powers of the House of Representatives when the conduct of a legislative assembly. In adcontains a misrepresentation injurious to the non-slave hold- er has no action at law against a me sition, to relieve the Northern men who were to vote ever over the institution of slavery in the several States—an on a maxim of English law, that the King can do no wrong.

of precision, it brought them to an assertion far more com- gress has a jurisdiction of protection over the institution of abuse of power—a political and not a legal wrong. prehensively false than would have been the direct denial of slavery in the slave-holding States. The institution of slaconstitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in very is protected by the slave-representation in the House which is a political and not a legal injury, and for which the If the first part of the resolution were true, the logical binds the United States to protect each State, on application argument affirms that it is an abuse and a fraudulent abuse clusion from it would be that Congress has not, and, forture cannot be convened, against domestic violence; by the children persons held to labor; by the act of Congress of the 12th February, 1793, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the services of their masters; by all the ions relate. The right of petition, as the argument observes negotiations with Great Britain for indemnity to the owners of slaves carried away during and at the close of the late and Enterprize. What is it but a jurisdiction over the insti-

war; and even now by negotiations with Great Britain for indemnity to the slave-traders of the Comet, Encomium, tution of slavery in the States where it exists, that authorizes by Congress? by the press? You are left at a loss to a claim of indemnity to slave-traders for the liberation of dren pass as of persons whose opinions are entitled to their slaves, from a Government with which the United States are bound by treaty to use their best endeavors to of children as being the names of adults, it might deserve the promote so desirable an object as the total abolition of the charge of being fraudulent; but the right of petition depends traffic in slaves, because it is irreconcileable with the princi- in no sort whatever on the weight of the opinions of the ples of humanity and justice ? I voted against this resolution with only five other mem

the Constitution, &c. a breach of lating &c. world of windy circumlocution, but to evade the denial of bers of the House; one hundred and ninety-eight members the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of of the House voted for it. Had five minutes of discussion upon it been allowed, it impossible that it should have been

> The previous question is a weapon always in the powor It is justifiable, after a proposition has been thoroughly de-bated, and the minority manifest a disposition to prevent the decision, by speaking against time; but the application of it is a new unconsidered proposition is a total sup-pression of the freedom of speech, and takes from the assembly where it is practised, all pretensions of being a de-All the resolutions were voted for by many members, who,

if discussion had been allowed, would have voted against them. I voted against them all, and immediately after the last of them had passed, asked leave to offer, as my justifihe rules for leave to offer the same re which was refused by a vote of 75 to 124. But on the 14th hundreds of children under ten years of age, without of January, a day set apart for the reception of resolutions, when I needed not a suspension of the rules to enable me to offer the resolution, I did offer it, and it was adopted without a word opposition from any quarter; and there it stands on the journal of the House, a recorded demonstration of the futility of all the preambulatory resolutions of the 12th

for refusing to receive all abolition or anti slavery petitions. The members from the slave-holding States would have voied unanimously against receiving any such petitions—but the Northern Confederates could not be brought to "toe the mark" at that stage. Their distinction was, that the constitutional and sacred duty of the House was to receive distinction affords a good measure, both moral and intel ground. ectual, of the principle which associated with it a resolution that Congress has no right to do indirectly that which t cannot do directly.

The resolution that all petitions, memorials, resolutions

r papers relating in any manner to slavery or its abolition be laid on the table without being read, printed, de bated, or acted upon by the House, has been adopted at four successive sessions of Congress. It has during that time in directly abridged the right of petition, and suppressed the freedom of speech in the House, and the freedom of the press throughout the Union, upon all subjects relating to slavery or its abolition. This resolution has always been adopted without deliberation, by the application of the preious question; no argument has ever been allowed against t; no reason has ever been given for it, unless the syllogispreambular resolutions of the 12th of December are to

menting upon them in this letter to you.

But the right of petition, thus unceremoniously though indirectly abridged by the House of Representatives of the United States, has also besome a subject of discussion in some of the State Legislatures, and occasionally at popular eetings. Its extent and its limitations have thus become controverted points. The gag resolutions have been point-edly condemned in resolutions of more than one State Legislature, and of many popular meetings. Multitudes of peti-tions to the House to rescind them have been presented to the House and laid on the table: many of them are among those which you have entrusted to me, and will be foun on the lists in the National Intelligencer, to which I now refer you. In some instances efforts have been made to justify the gag, and reasons have been given elsewhere for the measure, which it has never been thought worth while to assign in the House itself: among these it has been said that n this republican democracy, the people have the right t

command, and therefore have no occasion to petition. The reply to this is, that the power to command is in the whole People or a majority of them, and can be exercised only in forms recognized or prescribed by law; while the right of petition is an individual right, intended to be seeured to every portion of the People in their capacity as subjects to the law. That this right is not only needed, but in spensable, in the estimation of the People, is signally proved by the fact, that the Constitution of the U. States reported by the Convention of 1787 having omitted an express recognition of this right, it became one of the most forobjections against the adoption of that instrument, and the very first amendment to it, which was adopted, sur

plied that omission.

It has been also said that the Constitution only prohibit Congress from enacting a law to abridge the right of the eople to assemble and petition for a redress of guevances hat its object is only to secure the enjoyments and free exer gise of an individual right; but that been exercised, and the petition has been presented, the right of the petitioner ceases, and, that the Constitution having given to each House of Congress the power to deter mine the rules of its proceedings, it may, by virtue of that power, receive or reject all petitions at its pleasure. The ingenuity of this argument cannot disguise the

volting features of its character. Its vital principle is that although the Constitution has most anxiously guarde the right of the people to petition against violation by law reright of the people to petition against violation by law, requiring the concurrent action of both Houses of Congres, and the qualified assent of the President of the U. Staes, yet each House of Congress by its mere rules of proceedings has the arbitrary power, at its pleasure, to reduce his right of petition to a dead letter, by refusing even to receive

cise and enjoyment. The right of petition would be a cruel and insulting mockery, if it did not carry with it the right of being hears, and the duty of the petitioned party to hear and consider—which is denied by the refusal to receive. The author of the argument to which I now tefer, apears conscious of its weakness; for, while he insists that the ght of the petitioner ceases from the moment that his petition is presented, and that the House may refuse even to re ceive it, he explicitly admits that a right to ask, necessarily

House receives the petition, but refuses to hear it. And his it has a right to do, if the argument be sound that the fight of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the period of the petition of the period of the petition of the pet tion is presented. In conceding that it is the duty of the House to hear, the author has surrendered at once his own argument and the justification of the gag resolutions. There is in the same argument a re-

tories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or version that the tories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or version that the tories are and what are not the powers of the Government, is against the tories what are and what are not the powers of the Government, is not included, and the resolution is a suicide. It recrive petitions, that argument avers that this abuse of the states affected, and a breach of the public destroys itself. The second member of the same resolution power is a political and not a legal injury. That a petitioning States, and an averment altogether unfounded. It says votes against receiving his petition, and that his only remedy This resolution is, by its internal evidence, a southern that by the Constitution, Congress has no jurisdiction what is the ballot box. This is a lawyer's argument, founded upcomposition, to relieve the Northern men who were to vote the institution exists in all the And this, the English lawyers tell you, is founded upon averment that Congress have no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories. But in its very Congress has no jurisdiction over the institution of slavery, right. If a King of England commits murder, by this maxim he does no wrong, and violates no right. It is an

As a set-off to justify the abuse of power in the Hou Representatives, by the article in the Constitution which sufferer has no remedy but the ballot box, the author of the of the power to petition, to obtain the names of hundreds of under ten years of age, and to let them pass as opinions of children under ten years of age are or are not enis a mere right to ask, which children are quite as competent to exercise as the hoary head. This objection to the signing of petitions by children belongs to the same school with that which holds it unbecoming in women. It is not much in the spirit of Him who said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. As for letting the names of chil weight, it there has been any misrepresentation of the names petitioners. The right to ask, as the argument concedes, no cessarily implies the duty to hear, and not only to hear, but to consider. In that consideration, the weight of opinion t which the petitioners are entitled, the age, the sex, the condi tion, the moral character, and the nun ers of the petition may be all-important to the proper final disposal of the peti tion by the House; but the duty of the House to consider of a majority to use as an expedient for smothering debate. as binding upon the House as the duty to hear, and as ne implied in the right of petition. The right of the cessarily House to reject the prayer of the petition has never been contested, nor have I ever denied that the exercise of that right is discretionary; but it is not arbitrary. The refusal to receive a petition is an arbitrary abridgement of the petitioner's right. A refusal to grant the prayer of a petition is the exercise of a discretionary and strictly constitutional

On the petitions which I have presenteed to the Ho there are the names of many children from 10 and 11 to 21 years of age; in some of them whole columns of cation, the following resolution: "Resolved, That the male and female, with the age of each individual at the side powers of Congress being conferred by the Constitution of of the name. I consider the right of children of age to sign the United States, no resolution of the House can add to or their names to petitions as perfect as that of their fathers deduct from them." But the House adjourned without re- even legal voters; nor should I deem it fraudulent if, among ceiving my resolution. The next morning I asked a sus the tens and hundreds of thousands of names subscribed to the petitions which I have pre of the fact.

There is, no doubt among some of the ardent aboli its, an excessive zeal to increase the number of signers to their petitions, and that it has occasionally prompted expedients unwarrantable in themselves, and which would for feit even the right of having their petitions considered or December.

All the members of the House from the slave-holding between the individual in the periods considered of the House from the slave-holding of thought it my duy to prosent. I have periods which I have not thought it my duy to prosent. I have periods which I have periods which I have periods which I have period without knowing who the petitioners were or whence they lution—and those exceptions were of members who were came. The refusal of the House to consider any of them for refusing to receive all abolition or anti-slavery petitions, has relieved me from the necessity of authenticating the significant control of the House to consider any of them.

natures, or of discriminating between those which it was the duty of the House to consider, and those which it might reject. I did present one which the House refused to rethe mark" at that stage. Their distinction was, that the constitutional and sacred duty of the House was to receive the petitions, but that the House was under no sort of obligations to read or consider them. The acuteness of this of the House to refuse to receive a petition upon the The greatest fallacy of the argument to which I now

fer is, the inference from the right of the House to reject petition for good and special reasons, that it has an arbitrary right of refusal to receive any petition-and very naturally proceeds from the maxim of king can do no wrong, or, in other words, that where there s no remedy there is no right—to the authority of prece

dents in the British House of Commons.

It cannot but strike any person acquainted with the his tory of the American Revolution as strange, that precedents in the British House of Commons should be adduced as authority for an arbitrary power of refusal to receive petiti in American Legislative Assemblies. It is no doubt standing order of the British House of Commons to receiv no petition against the imposing of duties; and the autho of the argument might have added that this was the main be considered as reasons. No discussion of them was then allowed, and that is my principal reason for thus freely come menting upon them in this letter to you.

But the right of petition, thus unceremoniously though indirectly abridged by the House of Representatives of the more to the point of this controversy than all these, which the author of the argument has not thought proper to show what is the worth of authority of precedents in the British House of Commons, to justify a refusal to receive petitions by an American legislative assembly.

In the Journal or the House of Commons of Thursday
26th January, 1775, is found the following entry:

Sir Geo. Saville offered to present a petition of Willian Bollan, Benj. Franklin, and Athur Lee, Esqs. stating then selves to have been authorized by the persons who signed one of the papers presented to the House by the Lord North upon Thursday last, by his Majesty's command, entitled Petition of sundry persons on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants of several of his Majesty's Colonies in America, to procure the said papers to be presented to his Majesty, and praying that they may be heard at the bar of this House in support thereof. 'And the question being put that the said petition b

brought up.
The House divided—yeas 68, noes 218.

'So it passed in the negative.'
The paper entitled Petition of sundry persons, &c., was the petition of the first Congress of 26th October, 1775, to the King—and which, by his command, Lord North had presented to the House of Commons.

Here is a precedent far more instructive than the whole luster of those from April, 1694, to 1732, so shortly after the famous Declaration of Rights of 1688, to prove the practice of the British House of Commons of refusing to receive Here was a refusal by a British House of Commons, be

nere was a regusal by a British House of Commons, by a majority of 218 to 68, to receive a petition from the agents of the American colonies, praying to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the petition from the American Congress to the King, which he had referred to the House. Nothing can be more decisive to substantiate the practice of the British House of Commons. But is this an authority to be held up as an example to be followed by an American legislative assembly? On the question of the re-ception of this petition a violent debate arose. It was insis-ted by the Ministry that the Congress was an illegal body, and that petitions from the colonies could not be receive through the colonial governments. What is the answer?

That this Congress, however illegal to other purposes, was sufficiently legal for presenting a petition. It was signed by the names of all the persons who composed it, and might be received as from individuals; that it was the business of the House rather to find every plausible reason for receiving petitions than to invent pretences for rejecting them; that the rejection of petitions was one principal cause, if not the most powerful cause of the present troubles; that common sense, but of law, that the existence of a right cartishis mode of constantly rejecting their petitions, and refures necessarily with it every thing indispensable to its exertising to hear their agents, would infallibly end in universal rebellion; and not unnaturally, as those seem to give up the right of government who refuse to hear the c the subject.'-[American Archives, vol. 1, p. 1532.]

But the author of the argument, apparently distrusting the House of Commons, has endeavored to strengthen them by a recent decision in the Senute of the United States still nore unfortunate for him, if possible, than those drawn from

eyond the seas. The Senate of the United States, it seems, on the 17th of

by Mr. Preston, and the reception of the paper was refused

petition; but all of which, on the contrary, marked the high- sed of in the same manne est respect for it. an The paper was not a petition, though, it may properly be termed a remonstrance. It was a series of of the House of Representatives, the first business of the resolutions approving the removal of the deposites, and pro-esting against a recharter of the Bank of the United States, dent in a mutilated condition; one of the resolutions grossthe majority of the Senate, had not been struck out; but

Mr. Preston, who called for the yeas and nays on the question of reception, said that the memorial, in its mutilated and thus the days for the reception of petitions were reduced state, was not that which had been transmitted from the to two in every month; and, at the recent session, even those eeting, and could not be received as their voice. Mr. Webster read a protest against the paper, signed by 53 persons who had been present at the meeting, and a letter sta- days, upon every one of which, by the standing rules of the article which stipulates for the delivery up of all fugitive persons whose opinions are entitled to weight. That the ting that the pretended resolutions had not been adopted at House, the States should have been called for petitions, then

> The following are some of the observations of MH. CLAY on making the motion not to receive the paper: 'He agreed with the honorable member from South Carolina that the paper had lost its identity. That it is not a mefrom any portion of the people of York county; that it was not such a paper as they had transmitted for the purpose of being transmitted to the Senate; and there fore that it could not be received, unless it was admitted that

> while a paper was in transitu, nay, what was worse, whilst ds of the officers of this House, a paper might be in the ha changed in its character, and made a new and altered instrument altogether. From the conclusion to which the honorable Senator from South Carolina had come, it was perfectly evident that if they who had made it had a right to make an erasure, they had also the right of insertion. Now, if they could do either of these things, then, he would ask, what had become of the right of petition-a sacred and inviolable right, and one that ought to be preserved and main-tained inviolate, as it had been in all times heretofore?' Again: 'He would move the Senate that the petition be

> not received, and he made the motion on all the ground which had been stated. He made it, in the first place, because the memorial had lost its identity; because it was not a genuine document; because it had been altered; because it was not the same paper that was transmitted to the Senate.— And he made it also on the same ground that had been taken by the gentleman from Mississippi-that it was couched in language which ought not to be addressed to that body and was unbecoming those who employed it, and ought not to be received.'

And thus this precedent, instead of countenancing the doctrine of an arbitrary right of refusal by the Senate, to receive petitions, is the most conclusive of authorities to the guage was a sufficient reason for refusing to receive; but one the next day where he left off the previous day: Pro the striking out from a petition the officasive part, and the Senate would be bound to receive the rest; while the other side, from the same reverence, held that there was no power in the Senate or its President to alter a petition or memoial; but that it must be received as it came from those who recent questions in the Senate upon the reception of the habilities patitions, Mr. Coax's opinion has always been for receiving them. sent it, or not at all. It is needless to add, that in all, the

There is one point view in which this recurrence to pre-cedents in the British Houte of Commons as authority for refusal by either House of Congress to receive petitions is o important that it calls not only for your profound atten-ion, but for that of the whole People of the Union. It appears from these precedents that there is one subject

of great and general interest, upon which it is the habitua hough not universal practice of the House of Commons to efuse to receive petitions—and that subject is taxation.
It appears, also, that this standing order of the House mmons, repeatedly resorted to by the refusal to receive he petitions of the colonies against the acts for taxing them, vas one of the principal causes of the American Revolu

on.

But it appears further, that even in the House of Commons this practice is confined to the single subject of taxa-tion, and to that only upon tax bills in the process of enactent. The remarks of Hatsell upon the practice, after citing all the precedents concerning it are full of ad-

'We learn (says he) from an examination of all thes stances, that this practice has been confined, as it ought to be most strictly, to the refusing to receive such petitions only as object against a tax which is imposing for the current service of the year; and has not been applied to petitions which have been presented in a subs tions which have been presented in a subsequent session, desiring a repeal or reconsideration of the taxes imposed in a former. Indeed, the House ought to be particularly cautious not to be over rigid in extending this rule beyond what the practice of their ancestors, in former times, can justify them in. To receive, and hear, and consider the petitions of their fellow-subjects, when presented decently, and con-taining no matter intentionally offensive to the House, is a

to be cited as authority for the practice of an American legislative assembly, especially for a purpose so odious as that of restricting the right of petition, the acknowledged limita-tion upon the rules of the British House must be still more

tion upon the rules of the British House must be still more authoritative in the land of republican freedom.

If the British precedents are of any authority whatever in this country, they only show that either House of Congress may refuse to receive petitions against tax bills, or bills for raising revenue. What would the People of this Union say if the precedents should be resorted to for that purpose? Let them seriously think of it. For if the British precedents are of any authority, it is to that point alone; and if the refusal of the British House of Commons to receive petit ons against the stamp act and the tea tax are authori-

rade; nor could they refuse to receive them without flying n the face of these principles so explicitly and so emphatically laid down in the above passage from Hatsell. They received them by thousands, and after many and many a year of persevering resistance again their prayer, they finaly granted it to the full extent of their power, made the lave-trade piracy, and emancipated their slaves by millions. Reflect upon the solemn caution in this passage of Hatsell to the British House Commons against extending their rule for refusing to receive petitions. This is the fatal and inevitable consequence of adopting any rule for refusing to receive or to hear or to consider petitions upon any one subject of great public interest. It is that which I have most parnestly pressed whenever I have been permitted, even in-cidentally, to remark in the House upon these prospective exclusions of abolition petitions. By this recurrence to the practice of the British House of Commons in refusing to re-ceive petitions against tax bills as authority for refusing to

authority here, without any limitation.

Of the encroaching character of the rule we have already

ess may be, but that is not the practice of the House; the what the argument calls a petition or remonstrance of the on the table, because the formal application of that Repub the fact of their disappointment appear on the journals or documents of the House. All the petitions and resolutions But this refusal to receive rested upon several grounds, of the State Legislatures condemning the gag resolutions one of which abridged in the slightest degree the right of and demanding that they should be rescinded, were disponing that they should be rescinded, were disponing that they should be rescinded.

In the order of business originally prescribed by the rules House every morning, after the reading of the journal, was the call by the Speaker on the members from all the States rertified to have been adopted at a meeting of the citizens of aud Territories in succession for PRITITIONS; and this may York, Pennsylvania. It was presented by the Vice Presiserve to show that, in the primitive constitution and praclent in a mutilated condition; one of the resolutions grossly insulting to a member of the Senate, having been previously struck out by authority of the Senators from Pennsylwania. Another of the resolutions, imputing corruption to
the majority of the Senate, had not been struck out; but tice of the House, the first duty of the House, in the transone of the Senators from Pennsylvania said that it ought to the introduction of these rules for laying on the table, unhave been and would have been, if he had noticed it before heard and unread, all anti-slavery petitions, a new rule was established, by which every alternate Monday was devoted to the presentation of resolutions by members of the House, days were so reduced, by special motions rules for the reception of petitions, that of the first thirty the meeting, but rejected by a majority of at least three to was but one single day upon which they were called, and that was Thursday, the 20th of December, when I presented seventy-three petitions, the list of which was published in the National Intelligencer of that month. That the only days in the month of January when petitious were received were Monday, the 7th when I presented ninety four, and Monday, the 21st, when I presented one hundred and se ty-six. The lists of these are published in the National Intelligencer of the 11th and 23d of January. That the only day after this upon which petitions were called for was the 4th of February, when I had two hundred on hand to present, but the call of the States did not reach Masachne and I was put off to the 18th of February, the next semimonthly day; and when that came, the rules of the requiring the Speaker to call the States for petitions was susnded, and an order was passed authorizing the members to hand in their petitions at the Clerk's table, but of course no order of the House was taken upon any of them. On that day I did deliver at the Clerk's table 415 petitions, severa of which were upon subjects having no relation whatever with slavery or the slave-trade. The list of them is in the National Intelligencer of the 14th of March; and on the less day of the session I delivered 72 more, which with 16 received after the close of the session, are in the Intellig of this day. The result is that of upwards of eight hundred and thirty petitions which I received in the course of the ession, there were only three days upon which I was per-

mitted to present any of them. Another recent innovation upon t'e rules of the House apparently founded upon the broad principle of equality smong the members of this Confederacy, produced at this session a result directly the reverse. The original rule of the House was in these words:

'As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall call Por here the vote on both sides was in favor of with Maine; and if on any day the whole of the States and the right of petition; both agreeing that disrespectful lan- Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on ion that the presiding officer of the Senate might authorize not be received, excet on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.' The alteration was by adding to the words beginning

with Maine' the words and the Territory of Wisconsin atternately.' This was apparently fair and impartial between the States; but what was the result! The 4th of February the States; but what was the result? The 4th of February was the alternate day upon which the speaker commenced the call with the Territory of Wisconsin, and he proceeded till he came to the State of Vermont, and then the House adjourned. Four of the New England States were thus deprived of the right of having any of the petitions of their people presented, while those of all the rest of the Union were presented and received. They were put off for another fortnight, and then, by a suspension of the rule, cut off from the right of having any of their petitions considered by the House, with a paltering permission to have them hassed in at the Clerks table, and entered upon the journals of the House. Nearly five hundred of your petitions, committed House. Nearly five hundred of your petitions, committed to my care, were thus disposed of, whether relating to slavey and the slave-trade, or to any other subject. At least

four excluded New England States, shared the same fate. These are not the only consequences subversive of the right of petition which have flowed from the exclusion of slavery and the abolition of slavery from the consideration of the House. Besides the expedient of laying on the table, by separate motions, all petitions having such indirect rule of general exclusion, another practice has arisen, of reference to those subjects as not to bring them within the rule of general exclusion, another practice has arisen, of referring petitions which could not be excluded either by the general rule or by separate motions, to committees which aver report upon them. And in this practice it was openly avowed by one of the size-tray committees appointed by the late Speaker, that they did not hold themselves bound to the late Speaker, that they did not not unempered bounded pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into, and had not looked into one of many hundred pelook into one of many hundred pelooked into one of many hundred pe titions, including resolutions of State Legislate

And thus, 1. By the gag resolution to lay on the table. without reading. (as the rule has been construed by the Speaker.) debating, printing, or any other action of the House, all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, touching or relating to slavery or the abolition thereof; 2. By the practice of laying on the table in the same taining no matter intentionally offensive to the House, is a duty incumbent upon them antecedent to all rules and orders that may have been instituted for their own convenience; justice and the laws of their country demand it of them. Hatsell 3, 174.

Now if the precedents of the House of Commens are to be cited as authority for the practice of an American letter their bearing upon slavery (such, for example, as the recognition of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which restricted as authority for the practice of an American letter the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which restricted the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which restricted the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which restricted the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which restricted the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which restricted the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committees which the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of Hatsil to committee the support of the Roundlies of the Roundli ognition of the Republic of Hayti) to committees which with not report upon them, nor even look-into them; and 4. By the systematic diminution of the days upon which petitions the systematic diminution of the days upon which petitions can be presented, which, at the recent session, was reduced down to TRIER in the whole session, your right of petition to the House of Representatives of the United States and that of the whole People of this Union, may be considered. ered as all but annihilated

I incline rather to consider it, to use an expression familiar to the lawyers, as in abeyance. I cannot bring myself to believe that the People of this Union will long endure the abridg ment of this right, and to be told that though Congress cannot do it by law, yet the House can do it by its rules of proceeding; or that the right is not abridged, berules of proceeding; or that the right is not abridged, because their petitions of the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade, they are much more authoritative to warrant the refusal to receive petitions against any tax bill which may at any time hereafter be introduced into Congress.

Neither House of the British Parliament ever refused to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery or the slaver, trade; nor could they refuse to receive them without flying whether relating to slavery, the abolition of slavery, or any other subject of great interest to the community, or to the other subject of great interest to the community, on to the individual praying for relief. I believe it, because, in my individual praying for relief. I believe it, because, in my judgment, the inevitable alternative is that the days of this Union and of this nation, as a free People, are numbered, and will soon pass away like a scroll.

But, fellow-citizens, you will not understand me as affirming that this duty of the House to receive, hear, and conming that this duty of the House to receive, hear, and consider your respectful petitions involves necessarily that of complying with their demands. A sincere and earnest decomplying with their demands. A sincere and earnest desire to grant your requests is a duty from the representative to the constituent; but to that which you desire, others, equally his fellow-citizens, may be equally er more intensely adverse; and the duty of the legislator is to hold the scales of justice in even balance between you and consulting the wishes of all, when they are irreconcileable together, to grant or deny your prayer, as justice, the Constitution, and pradence may require

practice of the British House of Commons in refusing to receive petitions against tax bills as authority for refusing to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery, the rule is, in effect extended to petitions upon every subject whatever. The rule in the House of commons itself is restricted to the single subject of tax bills before the House. It is adduced as authority here, without any limitation. to admit that Territory, as a slave-holding State, into the of refusing to hear a class of petitions, forming the major part of all those presented to the House, the members of the majority in the House extended the practice by separate motions to lay on the table every petition which they were pleased to consider as affecting the same interests. During the time when the acquisition of Texas was a darling prothe time when the acquisition of Texas was a daring project of the Administration, hundreds and hundreds of petitions against that measure were thus laid on the table without allowing a word of discussion upon them. At the recent session of Congress all the petitions against it were laid and wishing to avoid all appearance of tampering between



neither then, nor at any other time, a suitable opportunity of assigning my reason for the opinions which I entertain upon these subjects. This I propose to do in another letter to you; and in the mean time remain, with grateful and res-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the Emancipator. SITXH ANNIVERSARY.

The Sixth Anniversary of the American Anti Slavery Society was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday May 7, 1839. Arthur Tappan, the President of the Society,

took the chair at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. George Allen, of Shrewsbury, Mass read selected portions of Scripture. The Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvernor, of Worcester,

Mass, addresed the throne of grace. An abstract of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by Elizur Wright, Jr. one of the Secretaries of the Society.

Abstract of the Sixth Annual Report OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In presenting their sixth Annual Report, the Excoutive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, congratulate the friends of free institutions that the doctrine of IMMEDIATE EMANCI-PATION is now established on a basis from which it cannot be dislodged, either by the malice of its enemies or the unfaithfulness of its friends. What a few years ago was wild, visionary and dangerous, is now mere sober sense and common honesty. While the human advocates of liberty have been urging the safety of immediate disenthralment, from the known principles of our common nature, (God, in his blessed providence, has worked out the problem by the liberation from bondage of 800,000 slaves. The present year has seen the keystone of this divine argument placed in its eternal home.

The organization of societies has extended itself during the year by the addition of 304 new societies, making in addition to the 1346 reported last year, a total of 1650.

The number of presses open to the discussion of the subject of slavery or avowedly advocating the freedom of the slaves, has greatly increased during the year. There are now nine weekly, one semi-monthly and four monthly papers mainly if not exclusively devoted to abolition. Aside from gratuitous distribution, these papers circulate to subscribers upwards of 25,000 copies per week, and receive a support from subscriptions to the amount of at least \$40,000 per annum.

The report of the Treasurer shows the receipts during the year to be \$47,280 74, being more than the previous year by \$4356 15.

While this sum has been expended by the National Society, the State Societies Itave continued their operations, and several of them have very much increased their expenditures and their effieiency. That of New York, especially, has made efforts worthy of the State. Though the cause, thus divided by State action, does not present so commanding a front as if all its resources were con centrated in the national association, it is perhaps not less dangerous to the dominion of slavery. These separate institutions powerfully provoke each other to "love and good works," and the forgers of chains have little peace to hope for, while this rivalry continues.

The publication of the Society during the year have bee as follows :

Emancipator,	213,120
Human Rights,	148,800
Circulars and Prints,	28,460
Bound Volumes,	19,958
Tracts.	93,875
Pamphlets,	210,639
Total	724,862

condition of the slaves, as slaveholders have extempt is obvious. The gibbets announced by Mr. membered that the minds of the whites as well as Preston in the Senate of the United States, stand the bodies of the blacks are enslaved. No favorup to deter observers, and to prove that the dispo- able change of public opinion will be perceived not less than the facility with which it may be ef- and, indeed, breaks out in a moral insurrection .fected. Slaveholding hospitality presents a still That the change is proceeding, and not slowly, we the most unstinted liberality, are little disposed to South, inquire at what expense they are entertained. At the well spread tables of the slaveholders, the eyes of witnesses are blinded as well as their months stopped. Yet the truth may be found by digging sufficiently deep. The labor of holding a grand inquest on the actual condition of the slaves has been committed to hands most singularly well qualified for the task, and the result is a work upon the subject which defies incredulity. Out of the mouths of the slaveholders themselves they are convicted of treating in the most brutal manner the millions whom they have made brutes in law. And to their testimony is added that of a multitude of clesiastical organizations are, most of them, still persons who have long resided at the South, with of its "peculiar institutions." The committee respectfully entreat the public to examine this mass of testimony, pledging themselves to set aside any of it which can be proved to be false. If the great mass of it cannot be set aside, shavery must be, or the days of this nation are numbered and finished. If it be true, our country is a wine-press of wrath,

It is with gratitude to God that the committee refer to the final triumph of truth and justice over slavery in the British colonies. Divine Provi dence seems to have conducted British emancipation with a view to furnish the strongest possible refutation of all the theories which conflict with the duty of immediate abolition. It has not only proved immediate liberation to be safe, but preparation to be both needless and impracticable. It has wisance by being made free, are considered as communities in which they reside, thus teaching us to dispense with all concern about their colonization. Finally, it has begun to set an example of the white and black races living together in peace as well as freedom, even where the latter

and the blood of oppression has risen to the horses

greatly preponderates.

Ill did the friends of slavery calculate the consequences, when they essayed by brutal violence to drive George Thompson from our shores. But for his agitation from city to city thoughout the United Kingdom, the apprentices might still have grouned under their old yoke with a new name. with little prospect that the first of August, 1840, would find strength enough left to shout in the ju-bilee. To his eloquence and untiring zeal, added to the self-denying labors of Joseph Sturge and his associates, the world is indebted for this most blessed of victories.

It is fortunate for immediateism that the British Government perversely refused to abolish the system by a direct act of Parliament. The act which they were obliged to pass, and beyond which, by a small majority, they obstinately refused to do only required of the planters a faithful fulfilment of the conditions of the apprenticeship. Their etheal to accept such a law, and preference of direet emancipation, shows both that the design of the apprenticeship had been perverted, and that it was practically absurd. Between wages and the as motives to labor, there is no intermediate

Many of the West India planters, but especially the hired managers and attorneys of absentee proprietors, have submitted to the necessity of eman-

to make freedom more intolerable than slavery, by church of Petersbug, Va. refusing adequate wages and extorting exorbitant rent. Sir Lionel Smith, the Governor of Jamaica, said to a public assemby of planters, attorneys and managers in that island, "You are anxious to produce a panic to reduce the value of property; to create dismay in order that you may speculate." It was not denied. Here we have the origin of those evil reports which seem so much to the taste of most of our editors That notwithstanding all. abolition has worked well for all the parties con cerned-is as clear as the sun at noon in an unclouded sky. Real estate has risen in all the colonies, and sales have been made at great advances upon the prices asked six months before emancipation. Crime has diminished. In Barbados, the punishments for all descriptions of offences for the two and a half months immediately preceding the first of August, 1837, were 3825, for the

same period immediately succeeding emancipa-ion, in 1838, they were 657. At a later period, a Barbados newspaper asserted that in the country prisons, among a population of 800,000, but two prisoners were confined for any cause whatever. So great has been the rivalry among the various donies to procure the services of free laborers that they have almost proceeded from a war of words to one of blows. 'The most thinly populated colonies have passed laws giving special inducements to immigration, and some of them have even endeavored to obtain free colored laborers from our own country. Public improvement has remarkably advanced in all the important colonies. and Banks, Insurance Companies, Rail Road Companies, institutions quite unknown in those islands under the slave system, have begun to flourish. Even Savings Banks have been established in Jamaica, and are receiving the wages of the

freed laborers, a proof that foresight and economy return with reviving manhood. The emancipated population are eager for education and clowd into the scholls and chapels of the missionaries. These are facts of a general nature which cannot be denied. On the other hand all the difficulties that have attended the change may be fairly imputed to the avaricious desire of the planters to procure labor for less than its value, or to bring the new system into disrepute.

It is too late to talk of the failure of the British experiment. The visions of blood and desolation have all passed away. The working of freedom among the colonial laborers of the West Indies, is now no more a matter of doubt, than it is among the freemen of New York and Pennsylvania .-What the malcontent planters may do to restore despotism it is not easy to say, but that the laborers will continue peacefully to work when offered fair wages, one may predict as safely as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

If liberty under law is safe in the West Indies. where the colored so vastly outnumber the whole population, why should it be unsafe in the United States, where the whites in the slave States are two to one? Our republican advocates of slavery have settled this question in advance, for they have always claimed that our slaves were in a better condition than those of the British, both physically and morally. Up to the date of the British Abolition Act, our standing self-justification was a comparison with the West Indies. That our slaveolders may be safely defied to show any reason why freedom will not work as well in the United States as in the West Indies, is evident from the fact that no less an orator than Henry Clay could experiment, and by showing a want of analogy powers of the two governments .-That the problem whether the emancipated slave will peaceably labor for wages has been worked out in favor of freedom. Mr. Clay dared not

The committe have felt the importance of re-If the obstinate adherence of the South to the vealing to the people of the free States the actual doctrines and practice of despotism be taken for proof that the glorious facts of the West Indies are tensively succeeded in persuading them that it is making no impression upon southern minds, a better in fact than in law. The difficulty of the at- great mistake will be committed. It is to be reneed by Mr. membered that the minds of the whites as well as eition to conceal the real character of the system is till it becomes equivalent to the repressing power, more formidable obstacle. Men who in a strange have evidence which cannot now be produced land find themselves lodged, fed and flattered with without endangering the lives of parties at the

The committee are rejoiced to sav. that the sound anti-slavery sentiments expressed in minor religious bodies of various denominations have been, during the past year, too numerous to be embodied in a report. These expressions have come from those portions of Christ's visible church which are most active in every branch of true Christian charity at home and abroad-whose religion benefits their next door neighbors as well as their antipodes-and may well be taken as the voice of true Christianity. It is to be deplored, however, that the spirits which lead the chief echostile to immediate justice on the soil. They the best opportunities for understanding the working still copy the policy which, in Congress, gags discussion and tramples on the right of petition .-Not only are they deaf to the cry of the two and a half millions who have fallen among thieves, but they seem resolved on expelling from their pales all sympathy for them-as near as may be in a republic, by hurling bolts after the manner of the Philadelphia, testify that abolitionists, if they great spiritual power of Europe. All such ecclestastical proscription the committee cannot but regard as the seal of Divine approbation upon their labors, when they remember what a system of un-

paralleled wrongs it is employed to support. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church furnishes a most signal prof that a religious body cannot embrace slavery without embracing death. The very year after this body shuffled aside the claim of humanity on the plea that to attend to it would destroy the peace of the Church, it was rent in sunder and divided into two jealous. shown that black laborers, so far from becoming a and hostile sects. This is the same body which, in 1818, declared slavery to be "a gross violation highly valuable or rather absolutely necessary to of the most precious rights of human nature, and utterly inconsistent with the law of God," and which testified that "the evils to which the slage is always exposed, often take place in the very worst take place, still the slave is deprived of his natural right, degraded as a human being, and exposed to boys and striplings," as we are informed by the the danger of passing into the hands of a master Police Committee's Report, as he took leave of who may inflict upon him all the hardships and injuries which inhumanity and avarice may suggst.' Since the separation of the General Assembly, the leading influences of both parts have thought it best to abstain from all action which might displease the upholders of a system which violates the most precious rights of human nature as well as the law of God. On one side we are told that the peace of the church was sacrificed to keep peace with slave holders, and that the old school party is pure from abolitionism; on the other we see a thoroughgoing defender of slavery translated from Richmond to Philadelphia to take charge of a newspaper, which proposed to make itself the principal organ of the new school party. Are we mistaken in supposing that the great body of Presbyterians cannot much longer be led by men who cast off and contemn its solemnly recognized obligations to the slave !-One Presbytery, that of Chilicothe, Ohio, we undersand, has already withdrawn and established itself on a thoroughly anti-slavery basis.

At the same time the southern portions of the church are endeavoring to get rid of the intolerable restraints of humanity and honesty, by declaring their independence. For this purpose a paper has ther evidence were wanting to pin the act upon the been established in Charleston, and we meet with city authorities, we have it in the Report of the expressions from many minor bodies, like the fol- Police Committee, which not only excuses the ne- sometimes caused our town to go in mourning.

"Resolved, That as slave holders, we cannot consent longer to remain in connexion with any right upon slaves to arraign their masters before the judicatory of the church, and that too, for the act of selling them without their consent first had A similar influence is at work to bring the Meth-

odist E. Church to the support of slavery. The founders of this body, Wesley, Coke and Asbury, we strongly opposed to slavery, and the two latter encountered great personal danger in rebnking in from the pulpit in the slave States. Strong antislavery sentiments were incorporated in the earliest standards of the denomination-so strong that was deemed best to publish an edition of their book of decipline for circulation at the South, from which that part which treats of slavery was left out. The southern Methodist now insist that they shall not be rebuked in their sin. In flat contradiction of their old standards, the Baltimore Covference has justified the "PURCHASE or SALE" of slaves "if unattended with circumstances of cruelty, injustice, or inhumanity." The Georgia Conference has declared that slavery is not a "moral evil;" the South Carolina Conference that it is sanctioned and "authorized" by the word of God, and yet strange to say that it is a proper subject for church action. At the same time the leading men of the church at the North, while obliged to confess that slavery is a great moral evil, are waging ecclesiastical war against their brethren who proclaim it a sin, for the sake of keeping peace with those who unblushingly declare that if is not a moral evil. These men, when they have had the power, as in the New York Conference, have suspended their brethren from the ministry for the crime of attending a Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention, and have condemned the Zion's Watchman in this city, for taking the part of the slaves. In the New England Conference, where they have found themselves in the minority, they have endeavored to entrap their brethren into a relinquishment of their principles under the guise of pacification. It is gratifying, though but a matter of course, to say that these champions of slavery, headed by a bishod who quotes the Golden Rule as good authority for slave holding, have done nothing but advance the cause of abolition.

We might add similar statements in regard to other great denominations. While the leading men at the North are madly striving to keep the peace of christian fellowship with the perpetrators of robbery and the justifiers of adultery, their fellow christians are beginning to be aroused to their duty, and to take the earliest opportunity to perform it. This committee may be accused of stepping out of its sphere to disturb the peace of the churches; but their real disturbers are their old professions of faith and rules of practice. Would they but abide by these their peace might be " as a river," but while they violate them, and there is free tongue left to upbraid them, they must expect to be like the troubled sea which cannot

rights. In accordance with this necessity and with ate system of hardening the hearts of the peoonly meet the argument by pretending to have the design of the society as expressed in its con- ple. Let it offer a bounty for all acts of meanness support the cause of human rights at the polls. young birds, so much for tormenting domestic anias is the difficulty of preserving a p influence without organizing a distinct party with handsome sums for hooting at and pelting the aged separate nominations, it has thus far been effected and defenceless in the streets. If Kentucky has with no inconsiderable degree of success. In the a right to require the bowels of compassion to be election of such men as Mr. Alvord of Massa- shut up against her fugitives, she has a right to all chusetts, the author of able reports in the legisla- the means necessary to such a result. ture of that commonwealth on trial by jury, and he annexation of Texas. Mr. Gates of New York, freedom of debate been struck down in Congress, and Mr. Giddings of Ohio, and the re-election by an increased majority of Mr. Slade of Vermont. we have a sample of what has been done, and an omen of what will be. The case of Mr. Alvord finely illustrates the character of political abolitionism. He had an anti-abolition opponent in his own as well as in the opposite democracy party. Yet his majority over both was 1,737 out of 6,-861 votes, and his majority over his political opponent exceeded that of Gov. Everett over Judge Morton by 1,135 votes, showing that that number of votes at least had left their political party for the cause of the slave. We may probably add to this 650 votes to compensate for the Whigs who forsook Mr. Alvord for his Whig opponent, which will give us 1,785, or about one half of the democratic voters of the district, who gave up their political predilections for the sake of humanity. time is not distant, we believe, when throughout the free States a similar portion of both parties will

be ready to take the same course. What makes political action still more important at this stage of our cause, is the fact that our own rights are assailed, and while we are struggling to obtain liberty for the slave we are in danger of osing our own. The last year, like those which have preeded it, has furnished painful evidence that our opponents are ready to trample on the rights gags and iron-hearted custom will give way. God of every man who advocates the cause of the slave. The ruins of that noble Hall, erected to accommodate free thought and free speech, in the city of would either maintain their own rights or regain those of the slave, have no political power to throw away. That hall was really destroyed not by the lawless rable, but by the functionaries whom he ballot box had clothed with power for the conservation of the public peace. It needs no testimony but that of the city authorties pleading in self defence, to prove that the elements of the mob were at the first perfectly within their control That they fostered and encouraged the violators of the peace, by endeavoring to get the abolitionists to desist from the exercise of their undoubted rights, and by promising exemption from military result. . We never call out-the military here We no not need such measures. Indeed, I would fellow-citizens, look upon you as my police, and I trust you will abide by the laws and keep order. I now bid you farewell for the night." Such was power to persuade them to put away an evil degree and form; and when all of them do not the conclusion of the mayor's speech to " about three hundred persons, very young men, chiefly Police Committee's Report, as he took leave of them on the steps of the Hall, about sunset of the 17th of May. Those boys and striplings were swift messengers. No sooner had they shouted points of the compass, and whatever there was in Philadelphia and its suburbs, of crowded malice or drunken rage was unkennelled for the service of the slaveholders and their representatives in the city. The Hall of Freedom was beseiged by a dense and infuriated mob. The mayor now for the first time made a show of force, and nothing but a same doctrine. The slaveholders confessed that show. He suffered his one hundred & sixty police it was a system that would bring ruin upon the the very door of the Hall while the fire was kind-20 incendiaries there, threw down their torches and ance of the free States, they could hold them forer struggled into the building, and behold! the fled. But when they saw that only two had en-tered, as if to see that the work was thoroughly ing to do with the subject. Slaveholders have told done they returned and completed their task—and me, if separated from the free States, they would done, they returned and completed their task-and though all undisguised, under the full glare of their be in the hands of the slaves entirely. own villainous deed, they were neither recognized at the time, nor were any means taken by which any of them were at a subsequent period. If fur-

which had given its vote to exalt to the vice predential chair and in a city which had just hospi-

their religion in their hospitality, and they shall censuring, but not suppressing the lawless disturb-

ance of the power. The case of the Rev. John B. Mahan, of Ohio, also illustrates the importance of political action. Here was an innocent man delivered over to the mercy of the laws which change good deeds into erimes, and that on the strength of prejudiced testimony, and who, but for the bearing his fate might have had upon the party whose candidate gave him up might have expiated his offence with his life, or long imprisonment in the penitentiary. danger of losing his election soon aroused Governor Vance, and he doubtless used every influence in his power to procure the release of Mr. Mahan. Strong motives must have been addressed to the authorities of Kentucky to procure so energetic an influence of the Executive upon the judiciary department in favor of his release, and the political nower of the abolitionists of Ohio must have been the sum and substance of the whole. But this power effected but a small part of what needed to e done in procuring the release of Mr. Mahan. He should have been redressed. Torn from the bosom of his family by the most reckless and culpable subserviency of the Governor, and subjected to expenses altogether ruinous, he has applied in vain for relief to the government which should have of Vermont, offered the following: protected him. His case may be that of any other citizen of the free States, and his full redress is the

to themselves and to posterity, as well ss to the Another event call still more loudly upon every free citizen to gird himself to the work of rescuing our country from the dominion of slaveholders. It is the passage of what is justly denominated the black law, in Ohio. A deputation from the legislature of a slave state have the insolence to demand of the legislature of a free state, a law During the present year it has been deemed im- making humanity and kindness to the poorest of portant that the abolition power already accumulat- the poor a penal offence-and it is done! A fouler ed should be practically applied. The petitions of blot patriotism had never cause to deplore. I half a million of freemen, pited away unread in such a legislature would accomplish its object, the Capitol, show the importance of having men that of preventing the escape of fugitives from in Congress who will dare to advocate the people's southern oppression, let it commence a deliber-'gloomy forebodings' of an ultimate failure in the stitution, our fellow-citizens have been urged to treachery and cruelty—so much for murdering

manifest interest of all-a duty which they owe

The fourth time has the right of petition and the and this time in the name of Democracy, and by the traitorous hands of a northern man. The wretched men who, in their secret conclave shaped the "Atherton" resolutions and were delighted with the idea of having outwitted their political oppotents and secured their ephemeral place and power, vere little aware perhaps that they were setting up grave stone over the great "Republican experi ment." The civilized world now regards that experiment as a failure. The potentates of Europe mow "breathe freer." They point their few re

gress in 1838. See, say they, the demagogues o your model republic making a scaffolding of your acred principles of liberty for the purpose of as cending to power, and then kicking them from be neath their feet!-a republic in which after all, des potism of the worst kind is the governing prin But great as is the task before us, we do no despair. The change of opinion which is at last to overturn the mountain of oppression, is going steadily forward. Let every freeman who becomes convinced of the truth of our principles hold his rote sacred to the slave, and the work is sure o accomplishment. Before the power of simple truth and common sense, prejudice and mob law.

publican subjects to the vote of the American Con

blessed hitherto, will at length be brought to the crowning blessings of a sound mind and an honest heart. GERRIT SMITH moved the acceptance of the re port, with a few words of congratulation at the siiccess of the cause, and saying-God will bless

and all his glorious attributes, and his whole uni

verse of mind and matter are on our side. Well

may we labor in hope that a country so richly

these efforts, against all spurious religion and po [Rev. Mr. RANKIN, of Ohio, seconded the moon, and said he had been brought up in the midst of slavery, and now lives on the borders of a free State, where he was every hour looking over the land of oppression. All my life, said he, except seventeen years, has been spent in the slave States and no person has more kindly feelings towards the slaveholding States than myself. There my friends and kindred dwell. I speak the language of kindness, and would do the utmost in my which threatens their destruction. I must say I rejoice in the triumph of the principles of immediate emancipation, because I know, from long observation, it is the only thing that can relieve both master and slave from inevitable ruin. The system of slaveholding is calculated to bring ruin upon the country where it is tolerated; and I nome their worthy mayor than they flew to all speak the language of the South, when they speak canddly. I was a member of an Anti-Slavery society in Kentucky, twenty years ago, on the same printiples as this. The doctrine of immediate emalcipation is said to be new; but societies were formed all over the country, twenty years ago, and many members of these societies advocated this men to be heinmed in and held fast by the mob, at country; but, when asked why they did not abolish it, they would say, like Hezekiah of old, "It ling within. Two officers by some mistake or other will not come now we shall have peace in our er struggled into the building, and behold! the day." Others said they believed, with the assist-

We feel the hand of oppression not only upon the slave, but upon ourselves. Where I live, my soul is harrowed up continually with the cruelties committed in sight of my house, where slavery city authorities, we have it in the Report of the exists in its mildest form. There, slavery has

the parties, I made the above mentioned declaration; but had cipation with a very ill grace, and have endeavored lowing resolution passed by the Presbyterian gigence of the mayor, but palliates the conduct of [Here, he related the case of the slave ferryman, under his hand and seal, and directed to the shete mob, and affirms that the abolitionists received who was sold by his master, after having agreed riff or constable of any county in this State, auonly what was to be expected for promulgating to set him free, and the money had had been raised thorizing and directing said sheriff or constable doctrines "repulsive to the moral sense of a large for the purpose, because he had an opportunity of to seize and arrest the said fugitive who shall church where there exists a statute conferring the pajority of the community," and for producing the getting \$200 more, so that he was separated from be named in the said warrant; and in case the mion of black and white, walking arm in arm in his wife and children. The details of the case have said fugitive shall be arrested in the county in which scial intercourse." This grievous charge, it been already published. While I continue to be said warrant may be issued, to bring him or her sould be remembered, was brought in a county a husband and father, I must stand up and protest before some judge of a court of record of this State against this evil.

> to have married one of his own slaves, and whose who shall knowingly assist a slave to escape. then to take him or her before some judge of a children are unquestionably of the mixed race. There was an aged mother of 45 years, who had would the mayor of Philadelphia have suffered the been brought up in the Presbyterian church, and in which such arrest is made: Provided, however, Hon. Vice President of the United States to be mobbed in his hotel. How differently was the for twenty years, who fell into the hands of heirs, officer residing out of the county in which the same moral sense of Philadelphians affected in the two who, it is said, wished to liberate her, but the guardians were determined to sell her, old as she was, of the judge or justice issuing the same shall be duly Here is aggression upon rights less than that into the cruel slavery of the South. She was authenticated by the seal and certificate of the clerk which called our fathers to the field of battle-shall obliged to fly, Now, suppose this sister in the of the supreme court or court of common pleas; it not call us to the polls? Those who believe church had come to me, and I had assisted her to and if issued by a mayor of any city or town that God has made the human race of one blood flee from her cruel persecutors, the State would have corporate, the official character of said mayor shall and that he has made them to dwell together on fined me \$500, or sent me to prison. Yet, I as be duly authenticated under the seal to said city the face of all the earth, have only to follow out a minister of Christ, should only have been doing or town corporate which said warrant shall be in the what is enjoined by the gospel I preach. I am for- form and to the effect following, that is to say: have the moral sense of their neighbors dashing in bidden to do an act of charity-I am commanded The State of Ohio their windows, and setting fire to their houses, and to do the very thing which the Bible forbids me to do the civil authorities looking coolly on-sorry, but |-to deliver the fugitive servant to his master. I not "surprised,"-deprecating, but not acting- should be bound to take this sister into my house, if she comes there; and yet, such is the effrontery that we, who assist our brethren, according to the requisitions of God's word, shall suffer bonds and

> > prayers day and night .- N. Y. Evan.] The Rev. LUTHER LEE, of Utica, N. Y., offered

the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the system of American slavery usurps the prerogatives of God, tends to blot the divine image from the soul of man, degrades made to be dealt with as the law directs. him from the dignified rank his Maker gave him in the scale of creation, and subverts all the social relations which God and nature have made essential to his earthly enjoyment."

This resolution was sustained by a speech distinguished for clearness, cogency and power. We shall give a sketch of his remarks in our next. The shall be arrested by the officer to whom it is dimotion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Coldenham, N. Y., with a few remarks, showing the absurdity of condemning slavery in the abstract while justifying it in the concrete; and illustrating the evils of oppression from the facts in Scripture history. ANDREW HARRIS, a graduate of the University

"Resolved, That the Degradation and Crime which exist among the Colored People, are the result of the wrongs under which they labor."

In supporting this motion, Mr. Harris made an eloquent and convincing statement of the disabilities and wrongs, which dishearten and depress the free colored man, his exclusion from the means of improving his mind or his circumstances, and which are the true causes of the degradation of so

The motion was seconded by James Cannings Fuller, of Skaneateles, N. Y., who said that he appeared not as a member of the Society of Friends. but as a MAN. He stated some circumstances in the history of the last preceding speaker, whom he had known for a long time by reputation, although personally a stranger.

HENRY B. STANTON, one of the Secretaries of lution, as follows:

minate slavery in the nation.

LEWIS TAPPAN, one of the Executive Committee of the Am. A. S. Society, exhibited a number of specimens of whips, bowie knives; &c., of northern manufacture, for the use of southern slaveolders, bullies and murderers; and stated a variety of facts respecting the influence of slavery upon ministers and others who have gone to the South. The Rev. JOEL PARKER, pastor-elect of the Ta-

bernacle church, conceiving himself alluded to by Mr. T., offered an explanatory statement, in which he said that he had opposed the letting of the nouse, by his trustees, for this meeting, in the expectation that some insult would be offered to the congregation; and he was sorry to see his fears realized. We believe the audience, generally, considered Mr. Parker's explanation calculated to ower his character in the estimation of the candid. The Rev. NATHANIEL COLVER, pastor of the Baptist Church in Greenwick, Washington Co.,

"Resolved, That the sufferings of the American slaves give their cause peculiar claims upon the sympathies of Christians, paramount to the claims f any other class of our brother men."

N. Y,, presented a resolution:

In sustaining this motion, Mr. Colver urged the claims of the slaves, as paramount to those of other classes, on the ground that their sufferings are peculiar, both in kind and degree, that Christians have contributed, in no small measure sufferings. and become Christians have peculiar facilities to reach their sufferings, which do not exist with espect to other classes of our brother men.

We shall give a full report of the speeches i or next. The meeting was closed with the Doxology, "From all that dwell below the skies,"

nd the apostolical benediction. A large assembly crowded the spacious Tabernacle, and listened for four hours with silent and unabated interest. Abo ition is certainly a long while in "dying away."

> LAWS OF OHIO. PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1838-39. (No. 19.)

ANACT Relating to Fugitives from Labor or Service from other States.

Whereas, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the U.S. declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consewence of any law or regulation therein be discharge ed from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." And whereas, the laws now in force within the State of Ohio are wholly inadequate to the protection pledged by this provision of the constitution to the southern States of this Union. And whereas, it is the duty of those who reap the largest measure of benefits conferred by the constitution to recognize to their full extent the obligations which that instrument imposes. And whereas, it such fugitive, if committed to jail, shall be brought was framed by a spirit of just compromise; - of a court of record of this State residing within therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That when any person held to labor or service in any of the United States under the laws thereof shall escape into this State, the person to whom such labor or service is due, his or her agent and attorney is hereby authorized to apply to any judge of any court of record in this State, or to any justice of the peace, or to the mayor of any city or town corporate, who on such application supported by the oath or affirmation of fugitive has escaped from his or her service, or from the service of the person for whom he is agent reduced to writing, and shall specify the name and place of residence of the person to whom such laposed age of such fugitive, with a pertinent descrip-tion of his or her person, shall issue his warrant thority for the removal of such fugitive unless the

residing within such county, or in case the said fu-Laws have lately been passed in Ohio, imposing gitive shall be arrested in any other county than tably entertained a man who is credibly reported a fine of \$500, or imprisonment, on any person the county in which the warrant may be issued,

> To any sheriff or constable of the State of Ohio -greeting:

This is to authorize and require you to seize and arrest the body of sworn or afof slavery, that they have come over and demanded firmed to be the slave or servant (as the case may be) of [of] the State of

and in case such arrest be made in imprisonment. I cannot, therefore, but rejoice in this county, to bring such person so arrested forththe success of this Society; and it shall have my with before some judge of a court of record of this State residing within this county; or in case such arrest be made in any other county in this State. then to take said person so arrested before some judge of a court of record of this State, residing within the county in which such arrest may be To which warrant shall be annexed a copy of

the oath or affirmation herein before specified: Provided, That no such arrest shall be made by any sheriff or constable of this State without the limits of his own proper county: by virtue of which warrant, the said fugitive named therein rected, in any county of this State.

Sec. 2. The said person so claimed as a fugitive, when so arrested shall be brought before the officer as directed in the first section of this act, and the the said claimant, his or her agent or attorney, having first given security for the costs, and having proved to the satisfaction of such officer, that the person so seized and arrested doth, under the laws of the State from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judgeto give a certificate thereof, to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient authority for the removal of such fugitive under the provisions of this act, unless the official character of the officer giving the same, be duly authenticated according to the provisions of this act, in relation to the issuing of warrants.

Sec. 3. If any person or persons shall, knowingly prevent such sheriff, or constable from arresting such fugitive from labor or service as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or hinder such sheriff or constable in making such arrest; or shall knowingly and wilfully hinder or obstruct any claimant, his or her agent or aftorney, having the certificate provided for in the second section of this act, in the removal of such fugitive to the American Anti-Slavery Society, offered a reso- the State from which he or she fled; or shall rescue or aid and abet in the rescue of such fugitive from "Resolved. That the political power of the free such sheriff, constable, claimant, agent or attornev: or if two or more persons shall assemble to gether with intent to obstract, hinder or interrupt such Sheriff or constable in arresting such fugitive, or with intent to obstruct, hinder or interrupt such claimant, agent or attorney having the certificate aforesaid, in the removal of such fugitive to he State from which he or she fled, and shall make any movement or preparation therefor, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding ive hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county, not exceeding sixty days at the discretion of the court; and shall, moreover, be iable in an action at the suit of the person claimng such labor or service.

SECT. 4. That when said fugitive shall be

prought before the judge agreeably to the provi-

sions of this act, on the return of the warrant, if the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, shall not be prepared for trial, and shall make oath or affirmation that he or she does verily believe that the person so arrested is a fugitive from labor or service in another State, and that if allowed time he or she will be able to produce satisfactory evidence. that the person so arrested does owe such labor or service, it shall be the duty of such judge to postpone the trial to such time as he may deem reasonable, not exceeding sixty days; and in case of such postponement, it shall and may be lawful for such judge, unless the person so arrested shall enter into bond, with one or more sufficient securities to be approved of by such judge, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to the person claiming the person so arrested as aforesaid, conditioned for his or her appearance on the day to which the trial shall be postponed, and that he or she will hen and there shide the decision of the judge who shall try the case, to commit the party arrested to the jail of the county where the trial is pending there to be detained at the expense of the claimant, his agent or attorney, until the day set for trial by said judge; and in case the party arrested shall be committed to the jail of the county, the claimant, his or her agent or attorney shall pay down to said judge, for the use of the person entitled thereto, the amount of the jail fees and the sheriff's fees for keeping and providing for such person during the period that he or she shall be imprisoned as aforesaid; and the said judge shall in like manner give time not exceeding sixty days for the production of evidence on behalf of the party arrested, if he or she shall file an affidavit. that he or she does not owe labor or service to the claimant, and that affiant verily believes that he or she will be able to produce evidence to that effect:
Provided, That the person so arrested shall give bond and security as aforesaid, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, and conditioned for his or her personal appearance at the time and place of trial, and that he or she will abide the decision of the judge who shall try the case; and on fai'ure to give such bond and security, the party arrested shall be committed to the jail of the county, there to be detained until the time fixed for trial as aforesaid; and on the day appointed for the trial of is the deliberate conviction of this General Assembly that the constitution can only be sustained as it before said judge, or in case of his absence, sickness, or inability to attend, before some other judge such county, by the written order of such judge directed to the sheriff or jailor of the proper county, for final hearing and adjudication; and in case there shall be a breach of the condition of either of said bonds the claimant shall have a right of action thereon, and recover as in other cases; and on said trial either party shall be entitled to be heard by counsel, and shall have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses. Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the said judge, at

the time to which the case is postponed as aforesuch claimant his or her agent or attorney, that said said, to proceed to hear the parties, and if it shall be proven to his satisfaction that the party arrested does owe labor or service to the claimant, he shall or attorney, and which oath or affirmation shall be give such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate of that fact which shall be a sufficient authority for such claimant, his or her agent or attorhor or service is due, and also the name and sup- ney to remove such fugitive from the State: but

Sec. 6. If any person or persons in this State shall counsel, advise, or entice any other person who by the laws of another State shall owe labor or service to any other person or persons, to leave, abandon, abscond or escape from the person or persons to whom such labor or service according to the laws of such other State is or may be due, or shall furnish money or conveyance of any kind, or any other facility, with intent and for the purpose of enabling such person owing labor or service as such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, upon conviction have not been much out of the way. The late thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not ex- disgraceful scenes, commenced, as I have stated,

as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any such vice may be due, knowing such person to owe laing shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable in an action at execution. But somehow or other, Mr. Carberry the suit of the party injured.

Sec. 8. Any sheriff, or constable, who shall execute any process directed and delivered to him under the provisions of this act, or any clerk of a court, or mayor, who shall authenticate any certificate or warrant under the provisions of this act, himself. shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law for similar services in other cases.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of all officers proeeeding under this act to recognize, without proof, the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude, in the several States of this Union in which the same may exist or be recognized by law.

Sec. 10. If any person in any deposition or affidavit, or other oath or affirmation, taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall wilfully and corruptly depose, affirm, or declare, any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than seven, nor less than three years.

Sec. 11. If any person or persons shall in any manner attempt to carry out of the State, or knowingly be aiding in carrying out of this State, any person, without first obtaining sufficient legal authority for so doing, according to the laws of this State or of the United States, every person so of penalties of the law. fending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary and kept at hard labor, not less than three, nor more than seven years.

Sec. 12. That the fourth section of an act to re gulate black and mulatto persons, passed January 5th, 1804, and so much of the second section of the act to prevent kidnapping, passed February 15. 1831, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That a trial and judgment under the act of Congress, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793, or a trial and judgment under the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged as a final bar to any subsequent proceeding against such fugitive under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. This act to take effect from and after the first day of May next.

JAS. J. FARAN. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, Speaker of the Senate. February 26th, 1839.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, May 14, 1839.

The reader will see that none of the long articles in this week's paper could have been omitted with propriety. Besides, we thought it better to give them all at once, since our time has been too much taken up with preparations for the anniversary, to do any thing in an editorial way.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY .- The Executive committee of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Society, have commissioned the following delegates to the Anniversary meeting. Jas. C. Ludlow, Wm. Donaldson, Horace Bushnell, James Boyle, G. Bailey jr. They are authorised to pledge for the coming year, \$600.

TO OUR READERS.

Other matters of importance have crowded us into a small corner this week. 'The letter thought it was overshooting the mark-as some in of John Quincy Adams, to the citizens of the United States, is in his best style, and will hardly be overlooked by any one. So much of the report of proceedings at the American Anniversary, as say they. There are no honorable characters who seems, notwithstanding the unpleasant difficulties ites. The time was, when the opponents of your in the East, that four thousand dollars more have been paid into the treasury this year, than telligence; which, when received, shall be communicated with the least possible delay.

MR. BIRNEY, was to start on the 15th inst. for the West. His intention is, to attend both the Ohio and Indiana Anniversaries.

New Books .- We have just received at the Depositery a fine assortment of new books. The most important is Jay's View of the Action of Slavery on and through the Federal Government. Every one should make himself immediately acquainted with the contents of this volume. A would verify the word of inspiration, when it more important work has not been published since says, "Be not weary of well doing, for ye shall reap if ye faint not." Surely, the dreadfully disthe beginning of the Anti-Slavery agitation.

Single copy, 621 cents. CONDITION OF SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES. New York. Theodore D. Weld is understood to be its author. From the specimens of it we have seen, we are certain that it is destined to exert a B. C. etc. (slaves) had "no souls," so they were vast influence over the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause. The reader shall be furnished with an ex- a horse.) tract in our next number.

DISTURBANCES IN BROWN CO.

There is an interesting account on our fourth page, of the late disturbances in Brown county. The story of J. B. Mahan and the Abolitionists rescuing a colored man from the civil authorities. turns out to be, as we supposed, a falsehood. The following is an extract from the account of the Ohio Freeman, referred to on the fourth page.

"THE TROUBLES IN THE CAMPS.-Several of my friends from Straight Creek, gentlemen with whon have not heretofore had the honor of an acquaintance, have called upon me, in order as they said, to set me right in certain particulars relating to their recent unfortunate difference with the blacks. I have listened to these friends with all the patience and attention Leould devote to them, from the other aforesaid to escape from or elude the claimant of pressing duties of my profession. And in summing up the evidence, pro and con, I find that I ceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in by an attempt made on the Sabbath day, to force the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days, at from the Camps, without the shadow of legal authe discretion of the court; and shall moreover thority, a negro man who claims to be free. This be liable in an action at the suit of the party in- attempt was not made at the instance of any person whatever, claiming him as a slave; but by ci-Sec. 7. If any person or persons shall falsely, tizens of this county, upon whose motives I forfraudulently, and without proper authority, give to bear to pronounce judgment. They failed, howany other person, who by the laws of any other ever, and were driven off; and they then brought suit State shall owe labor or service to any person or against a certain black who assisted to defeat their persons, any certificate or other testimonial of project, before a magistrate, for an assault and batemancipation, with the intent to defraud the person tery! The magistrate issued a State warrantor persons to whom such labor or service may be which V. D. Carberry, Constable, attempted to due, knowing such person to owe labor or service serve, on the next abbath; when he and his party were met by the abolitionists, on their way to the person owing labor or service as aforesaid, who magistrate's residence, with the offending black in may come into this State without the consent of custody. The Abolitionists supposing that they the person or persons to whom such labor or ser- had no better grounds for their proceedings than on the preceding Sunday, took a magistrate with bor or service as aforesaid, every person so offend- them, and demanded of Constable Carberry his authority for arresting the black. But, as he told be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred me himself, he absolutely refused to show it, although he admits that the abolitionists said, that if he had such authority they would not oppose its

> black in possession of his friends! "Stripped of its verbiage, and of many trifling and unimportant incidents, this is about the sum of the whole matter, as related by Mr. Carberry

became alarmed, put whip to his horse, and left the

"In the last attempt made to arrest the man charged with the assault on the whites, it is under stood that a negro woman was shot in the back. that at first her wound was considered mortal; bu that she is now out of danger."

The only offence of which this poor woman was guilty, was a previous attempt to resist the illegal acts of these white ruffians; and for this, while she was peaceable and off her guard, they shot her! The murderers, we are told, were taken before a magistrate, who discharged them on the same to be true, every person so offending shall be ground, that the violence was committed in selfdefence! Ten or fifteen armed men shooting a poor old woman in the back, in self-defence!! On the same authority, we are informed, that the ex honorable Thomas Hamer, was active in procuring the release of the cowardly villains. It is expected, however, that the perpetrators of the deed will be indicted, and at length be made to suffer the

> A gentleman from the neighborhood of Georgetown informs us, that no hope is entertained of the poor woman's life.

For the Philanthropist. MIAMI CO. A. S. SOCIETY.

DR. BAILEY-This Society held its annual meeting at Piqua on Monday 1stinst. There were two meetings, at 3 o'clock P. M. and at 7 do. at night. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Blanchard of Cincinnati. The attendance was very large; and it was pleasant to observe the different parties in olitics and denominations in religion forgotten while acting for the oppressed. Rev. Mr. Fan cher of the Presbyterian church, Troy, Rev. Mr. Jackson of the Baptist church in Piqua, and Rev. Messrs. Boucher and Brandreth of the Methodist church took an active part in the meetings. Notices of the meetings were freely read by the clergymen of the Episcopal and Associate Reformed hurches. The President of the Society being absent, brother Scudder and Dr. Jordan of Piqua presided in the meetings of the afternoon and vening.

Among other items of business, the Society voted:- To elect two delegates to the State Anniversary at Putnam: and a committee was appointed to collect money and defray their expenses: to raise fifty dollars within three months and forward to the State Society:-and to recommend to the State Society the calling of a general Western Anti-Slavery Convention at Cincinnati next Fall; and to invite delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West-Pennsylvania and Virginia. I hope this resolution will be attended to by the meeting at Putnam.

Yours for the slave.

ABOLITION IN SLAVE STATES.

There is much to interest, in the following ex tract from a letter, just received by the editor, from subscriber in Kentucky .- ED. PHIL.

If so be, from your arduous duties, you may waste a moment or two in perusing these lines, suffer me to add, that it is not because your paper is too hot or "inflammatory," that I withdraw my name as a subscriber, but from other circumstances known best to myself. I have read more or less all the Nos. of the Phi-

lanthropist since it was in existence.-At first I these parts say-" going the entire animal." Now I think that there is no question as to your position-here let me say that there are a goodly number admit the same in the "abstract," but &c., we have received, is republished in our paper. It pretend to gainsay or resist arguments by the A.S.

cause (I among the throng) were big in wholesale proscriptions against the "obstinate," "fanatical" "Abolitionists!" But now clamors are dwinthe year before. We are anxious for further in- dled into whispers; if any do emit anathemas, it is to please the mob. And it is not unfrequently, that some of our good folks here, find themselves in bad company. Others distrust their own conduct, because "bad men praise them." And others, yet, more conscientious, although not Abolitionists, are waiting to know what to do .-Such classes, I am disposed to think, are not benefitted by the too general reprehension of many of your Editors-they will not be driven, but many

can be led by a gentle hand. Had I time. I might give you a cursory notice of a state of things in this part of the state, which torted features, or the unnatural anomaly of sentiment, practice, &c., concerning the "unfortunate sons of Ham," is happily changing for the better. -A book bearing this title is now in press in By the unprincipled, the slave is looked upon as a "nigger!!"-By most, as a man, (perhaps with a soul.) (A fact of some importance, as one member prohibited from attending meeting, save to hitch

But now here, are many who sympathize with

nate, injured wronged fellow. Your friend and very

Obedient servant. For the Philanthopist. GEORGETOWN SOCIETY, (Harrison Co.)

At a special meeting of the Georgetown (Harrison Co.,) Ohio, Anti-Slavery Society, held the 11th of May, 1839. After the appointment of eight delegates to at-

tend the Annual Meeting, the meeting proceeded to take pledges to aid the State Society, the amount oledged was \$50, and a committee appointed to soicit further pledges and donations. The subject of procuring and distributing in this

icinity, the Hon. 'Thos. Morris' able speech in reply to H. Clay, being brought before the meeting, was resolved to raise a fund by donations for procuring a supply of this able document for distribu-tion—for which \$10 was contributed. The following resolutions were severally adopted, to wit: 1st. Resolved, That the delegates from this Society be requested to call the attention of the annual meeting to the appointment of an able agent to

attend at Columbus, during the sitting of the next egislature. 2d. Resolved. That this Society take pleasure n expressing their approval of the able and indeendent manner in which G. Bailey has conducted

he Philanthropist, and that in their opinion, the Executive Committee will do well to secure his ervices for the future. 3d. Resolved, 'That we will treat the law of the ast legislature, forbidding us to take care of the poor, precisely as Daniel the Prophet did the deree of the court of Babylon, forbidding him to

pray; and that we will endeavor to submit with he same patience to the penalty for disobedience. 4th. Resolved. That we are thankful for the able and devoted manner in which Messrs. Wade, Stokely, and others endeavored to avert this encroachment of slaveholders on our right of con-

JOHN HEBERLING, Pres. ISAAC LEWIS. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The Annual meeting of the Fayette county An--Slavery Society was held in Bloomingsburg on Tuesday the 30th of April. The report of the

lered to be published is as follows:-REPORT. The Executive Committee of the Fayette coun Anti-Slavery Society in presenting their Fourth nnual Report, would acknowledge with thankulness of heart, their obligations to the God of the oppressed, for whatever of success has attended the labors of Philanthropists in any quarter of

The past has been an eventful year in the cause of Human Rights. Abroad, has been witnessed the triumph of those great fundamental principles for which we contend; in sundering that chain which had made MAN, created in the image of God, the mere mere appendage of his fellow man. In this grand experiment in the West Indies, many of the stereotyped objections to our enterorise have been triumphantly answered. The bility of the emancipated to take care of themselves, has been established. Their willingness to abor for reasonable wages, to yield a ready obedience to laws which respect their rights as well as ance with moral principle. the rights of others, an anxiety to see their offspring instructed in the arts and sciences, all conwhat reason and common sense have ever taught, that the negro is a man and actuated by like principles as other men. The efforts made on some islands to obtain laborers from other islands and from the United States, prove, there is little ground for apprehending that the free states would be overrun with a colored population should the principles of Abolition triumph in the South .-When we reflect that these results have been acomplished by the Divine blessing on a system of operations similar to our own, we have abundant reason for encouragement, though enveloped in the gloom with which the "dark spirit of slavery" ever shrouds all within its influence.

But what is the condition of things at home, in his land which boasts itself the Asylum of the oppressed of all nations? Notwithstanding, "All men are created free an equal," one sixth of our opulation are held and treated, not as men with rights, but as things, as "Goods and Chattels TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES WHATEVER." barred from the exercise of the rights of men, demed redress for their own wrongs, they are held in their persons accountable for the wrongs others may receive at their hands, and made amenable to laws in the enactment of which they have no voice, and of the existence of which they can have no knowledge. Their persons are made the subjects of trade, regardless of all the social relations, and men are authorized by law, to traffic " in slaves and souls of men." Over this hideous mass of moral outrescence, the concentrated influence of the Federal Government, seconded by many of the prominentleaders in the opposition, has endeavored to

cast an impenetrable veil. The language used, the positions assumed, and the measures adopted, establish the fact of which we were before but too well assured, that the Spirit of Slavery is insatiable, and that while one vestige of Liberty remains it will continue to cry "GIVE

Though the right of Petition has been virtually denied, and free discussion strangled in the General Councils of our nation, though a recreant son of the North has prepared the GAG, and he and his colleagues opened their mouths to receive it. yet a Patriot band exists even in the halls of our National Legislature ready to "open their mouths for the dumb and in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction." As citizens of Ohio, t is pleasing to reflect that a distinguished individual of our own State is entitled to the honor of being the first in these times that try men's souls, to advocate in the Senate of the United States, in their whole extent, the Doctrines of the Anti-Slavery Societies of the present day.

But Legislative efforts in favor of Slavery have not been confined to the halls of Congress. Our own Legislature has made its obsequious bow to Southern dictation.

By its Act in relation to "fugitives from ser we are required to "restore unto his Master the servant that escapeth from his Master" to us. By it we are prohibited the practical exercise of the Christian Religion. Thus in perfect accordance with that system which they would uphold, are we required to do what God forbids; and prohibited from doing what God enjoins? Kentuckians asked and it was done!!! But citizens of Ohio asked that the unconstitutional hw of their own state excluding colored children from the public schools, should be repealed. They asked that all men should have a trial by Juty, where their Liberty was in question. They sked that ill should have Justice equally administered to them by our Judicial Courts. They asked these things and they asked them respectfully, but the same Legislature answered, No!!! To our mortification it is recorded that our Delegation in both Houses of the General Assembly voted in lavor of the BILL OF ABOMINATIONS; and though appeared to have been opposed to the objects prayd for, except the right of trial by Jury, which we tor this is an important inquiry. To every citizen

the oppressed, and look upon him as their unfortu- to present as a criminal, a man or a woman for beying the precepts of the Gospel. As a Petit Juror he may be bound to render a verdict of guilty against such. Can any Abolitionist take the

oath of a Juror under the present laws of Ohio? Ecclesiastical action on the subject of Slavery during the past year has been various. As a general thing the various Churches of the South have ceased their hypocritical whining over the evils of Slavery and boldly ventured forth in its defence .-The Society of Friends in North Carolina forms an honorable exception, having petitioned the Legslature of that state to abolish it. In the North some sections of many of the Churches have espoused the cause of the slave but too many it is feared, rather than lose the frienship of the slave holder would forsake the saviour.

Intimately connected with the Anti-Slavery enterprise was the object of a Convention held in May last in the Pennsylvania Hall and amidst its

To encourage the use of goods obtained only by requited labor was well worthy the attention of such men and women as were there assembled .-Is it not time for those who believe slavery to be the highest kind of theft, to ask themselves if they are not guilty of consenting with the theft in the purchase and use of his stolen goods?

One pleasing evidence of the success of our principles is found in the fact that citizens of Virginia have petitioned Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Let those who receive the truth remain its unvielding advocates and it must ultimately triumph. Cincinnati is now the field of free discussion. In Indiana the good work is in progress. Illinois, though bounded on two sides by Slavery, has not quailed before it, notwithstanding it has moistened her soil with human

In our own County the cause has made some progress. About a year since the deadly apathy among our opponents ceased, and after a few mobocratic exhibitions a meeting was called to "annihilate Abolition." The proceedings of this assemblage were such as might have been expected from a meeting conducted by a President whose name must ever be associated with that of the kidnapped Alfred Turpin, and a dram-drinking Preacher for Secretary. This association evaporated in an abortive effort to celebrate the 4th of Executive Committee which was adopted and or- July.

The organization for the second time of a Colonization Society in our County, is perhaps hardly leserving attention, as the friends of the slave can be in little danger of uniting with an association, which selects for its chief officer unrepentant slave holders, and men of slave holding principles.

A number of colored families have recently removed into our County. Most or all of them are in the employment of persons who have hitherto opposed our efforts for that class of our bretbren and some of them from a fear that they should come amongst us. The obligations of our association require that we exert ourselves for their improvement and see that they are protected in their

The following resolutions were offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That no real obligation can be imposed on the subjects of any Government by the Constitutional provisions or legal enactments thereof unless such provisions or enactments be in accord-

Resolved, 'That the Act of the late General Assembly of Ohio, in relation to fugitives from ser- for the liberty of MOST HIGH, a wanton outrage on the defenceless poor, and manifests an unwarrantable disregard of the right of our own citizens, and a wilugness to sacrifice them on the altar of oppres

Resolved, That as the time is now near at hand vken we must choose between disregarding the Golden Rule as contained in the Divine Law, and bidding defiance to the Black law of Ohio-we choose to obey God rather than man, and shall therefore endeavor to continue to feed the hungry. clothe the naked, entertain strangers, and permit the oppressed to go free-all laws of slavish Legislatures, to the contrary notwithstanding,

Resolved. That three members of Congress who oted for Atherton's Resolutions, and those of the Ohio Legislature who voted for Flood's edition of the same, or for the Bill of Abominations are un worthy the suffrages of Republicans or Chris-

Resolved, That the censures cast by Henry Clay upon Abolitionists for exercising the right of suffrage in accordance with the dictates of their judgment are anti-republican in principle and mobocratic in their tendency; and should we be prevented by popular violence from the exercise of this right, that to him the credit will be justly due.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are. President JAMES MANARY; Vice President, GEO. ROEBUCK, WM. EDWARDS and Thos. LARRIMER; Secretary, D. C. Eastman; Treasurer, H. C. Stewart; Managers, John Stitt, Hugh Roebuck, John C. Eastman, Joseph S. Gillespie, E. Martin, W. S. Williams, John Wilson, W H. Devlon, A. M. M'Coy, Hugh Larrimer, G. S. Fullerton and James T. Claypoole. By order of the Society.

D. C. EASTMAN, Sec'ry. The Philanthropist, Cincinnati, and the Free Press, Xenia, are requested to publish the

MAIL ROBBERY .- An extensive depredation upon the New Orleans Express Mail has been de-The perpetrator was a youth employed as a rider. The amount of bills of exchange and hecks recovered from the offender is about \$120,000 .- Cin. Gaz.

STEAM BOAT DESTRUCTION .- On the morning May 6th, the steam boat George Collier, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boilers about eighty miles below Natchez, and desperately scalded forty-five persons—twenty-six of whom died the same day. In looking over the list, we find no person named from this place.—/b.

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, the Hon. Richard G. Dunlap, was introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas .- [Globe.

SENATOR MORRIS' SPEECH.

We beg the reader will not throw down this plendid speech unread, because it is a long one. Read it attentively, and then say what paragraph might have been omitted. We have read it three imes, with profit and pleasure. It embraces, as will be seen, a recapitulation of all the arguments in Mr. Clay's celebrated speech in favor of slavery, and is a capital expose of the whole budget of fine-soun fallacies brought forward by the Kentucky slave-holder. Mr. Morris could not have chosen a better topic for a valedictory speech on the eve of his retirement from the Senate. We have for years held this man in high regard. His pro-fession of democracy amounts to something more than enrolment. He has no need to advertise the public of his political creed, so far, at least, as concerns the great question of human rights. The they both courteously presented our petitions, they old painters, in the imperfection of their art, were wont to underwrite upon their canvass, 'this is a horse'-that is a lion.' Morris needs no label. think was advocated by our Senator. Stall they He stands confessed the lion of the day. Would not be remembered at the Polls? To every Elec- that every man among our mountains, every freeman through the lond, might have the reading of liable to be called on as a Juror another important this speech. How many of our Vermont editors consideration is presented. By the Law relating - 'as much opposed to slavery as any body'-will to fugitives he may be called on as a Grand Juror give it publicity? - Poice of Recedom.

The late Mr. Pollock was probably the largest slave holder in the United States; he owned at his death 3,700 slaves.

TO TAKE GREASE OUT OF SILK .-- If a little powdered magnesia be applied on the wrong side of the silk, as soon as the spot is discovered, it is a never failing remedy—the dark spots disappearing as if by magic.

Population of Brazil, estimated by the number f houses, as furnished to the national legislature, estimating each habitation to contain 5 free people, nd the slaves as being two-fiths of the who pulation-free people, 3,130,000; slaves, 2,086,-566; total, 5,216,666.—Herald of Freedom.

A correspondent informs us, that C. C. Burleigh has recently delivered two anti-slavery addresses in Wilmington, Del. to intelligent and attentive audiences .- Delaware is ranked as a slave State. We have no doubt that that State will soon be open to anti-slavery operations. When it becomes free, the balance of power is in the hands of the free States. Let us take courage.

Morning Stars.—This is a religious paper, published at Dover N. H. It is the organ of the Freewill Baptist denomination. It has always pursued a liberal and magnanimous course on the question of abolition, and has done much to enlighten its readers as to their duties and responsibilities in relation to this most important subject. The result is, that a vast majority of the denomination are abolitionists. The paper has just entered up-

LIBERTY'S FREE TURNPIKE .- When pro-slavery shall taunt us again with "not liberating a single slave," we will reply, we have opened a broad highway from the South to Canada, where they may run toll free and scot-free. We have cut them an " Appian way" all through the non-slave, proslavery states, where they may now find friends thicker than mile stones on a turnpike. Southern editors, who " would be glad to be rid of the entailed nuisances," will please insert this notice every week the year round. Formerly, Canada was the refuge of United States roguery. Now it has got so respectable it need not run any where-and f it emigrates, it goes to Texas, while the lovers of liberty run to Canada .- Herald of Freedom.

NEW JERSEY .- The last census discloses the fact that N J. is still a slaveholding state. Consequently, we are to expect that more difficulty would exist in the way of introducing and establishing abolition principles, than in states really free. A beginning, however, has been made, and things begin to show a progress. The Rev. Geo. things begin to show a progress. The Rev. Geo. of the Conference, 230 local preachers. The members W. Finney, lately of Onedia county, N. Y. has in the Conference is 24,857 whites, and 24,712 colored. been laboring for a few months, surveying and pioneering, in a wise but not conspicuous manner, to repare the way for access to the public mind.

ANECDOTE OF CHIVALRY .-- It is related in Wharton's History of English poetry, that during the reign of Edward III, a troop of Knights being drawn up, prepared to proceed on some very gallant and perilous enterprise, the Countess of Salisbury, one of the most accomplished and beautiful ladies of that day, came forth, and, in order to inspire them with invincible fortitude, kissed them

American institute, in connexion with Mr. Wm. P. Brayton every one, in the open street, in the presence of has invented and constructed a machine for clearing out thousands of admiring spect tors!-National In-

QUERY .-- " The proper province of woman." Our pro-slavery editors are in panies for the safety of "female propriety," when our matrons petition er, ploughing up and moving of in a few minutes a hundred for the liberty of woman! What a fine put would What a fine nut would the "chivalry" of the women-whipping south have to crack, if the abolition ladies should publicly cheer the abolition troops in the manner that elicits their admiration when bestowed upon military warriors .- Friend of Man.

JOHN PIERPONT .-- Friend Whittier notices this adividual, in his last paper in the following

John Pierpont is one of those rare and hones men, who stand morally erect, in the midst of time servers and mammon worshippers—gazing with a erene and undoubting eye upon the great moral and political movements of the age,—and ever ready to speak out in behalf of struggling humanity, vithout regard to the popular censure or applause. For one thing we respect and honor John Pieront. He is remarkably free from one of the crying ins of the times-can't ;-from that which the eccentric Carlyle calls a "double distilled falsehood the second power of a lie." Even among abolitionists it would be well to remember, at times, the advice of Mr. Johnson to Boswell. " My dear sir, clear your mind of cant." The matter in which we are engaged, is a very simple and practical one. The chains, whips, and statute laws of slavery are all as real and palpable as wrought iron, green hide, and parchment can make them, and we are to exercise for their removal nothing more than our plain common sense. We deal no with shadows or immaterialities; and mere abstract, metaphysical abolitionism, however well it may be adapted to "slavery in the abstract," is not calculated to produce much impression upor slavery in practice.

Henry Clay cannot get the vote of New York. His rancorous opposition to abolition has ruined him for this region This, the leading whigs in the State very well know; and aless impelled by an irresistable impulse of rage mingled with desperation, they will govern themselves accordingly, and go for some one else. Let the editors of the National Intelligencer mark what we say,
We do not forget that while the whigs of the south are

pledged specifically to HENRY CLAY, the whigs of the north have pledged rhemselves, in general terms, to the candidate who may hereafter be nominated by a National Whig Con-vention. We are not unobservant of the spaniel-like position nto which the leading northern whigs are thus thrown We know their predicament well enough and do not doubt their submissiveness to their southern drivers.

with, in interior and western New York. A stool pigeon must at least be made of somebody else, to catch the votes. They can, perhaps, be made over to Henry Clay in the electoral colleges, or in the House of Representatives, afterwards. But it will not do to sail openly under the flag of the Kentucky slaveholder.—Friend of Man. REWARD OF MOBOCRATS .- Those who expect to ride in

o popular favor by mobbing the advocates of human freedom, will do well to ponder the two items which follow. The Ohio Star is a whig paper, the Chicago American proh ably belongs to the same party. All political papers, of all parties ought to follow their example in spurning political aspirants, who oppose liberty and foment riots.—Ib.

"U. F. Linder, Esq., late attorney general of the state, has renounced in a long article in the Vandalia Free Press, the loco-foco party! When such men desert the party, there is certainly reason to think that it has been corrupt and

wicked enough."—Chicago American.
This is the drunken wretch, who was the prime move

n the bloody scenes of Alton, which resulted in the death o unoffending citizen. We fear for the whig party, if it has got to be encumbered with such cattle .- Ohio ABOLITIONISM IN PIQUA .- On Tuesday last, our citi-

zens, generally attended two Lectures, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard. But, notwithstanding the force of his argunents, and the eloquent manner in which he urged the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the poor Africana and erts were very "few and far between." In the evening. he friends of religion were called upon to render their ass ance-between the two, however, it was evident that the people of this portion of our common country were not so sufficiently imbibed with his philanthropic opinions as to open their purse strings for the advance The Territories, of Iowa, Wisconsin and Florida will pro

bably become states in 1840. Then we shall have twentyhabity become states in 1840. Then we shall have twenty-nine stars in our country's banner,—Poulson

Florida at least will be a bloody star of baleful omen.

Slavery, in the territory, is under the legislative control of
Congress and may be constitutionally abolished by the action
of that body. But once converted into a state, and the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress will have gone. Who then
will be responsible, if Florida is admitted to the sisterhood of states with the institution of slavery in her midst? Lei not the guilt, if it must be incurred stain the hands of any abolitionist. Our petitions must be ready—and our political influence must not go to sustain slavery.—Chr. Wilneys.

DEPUTATION TO PALESTINE, -The General Assembly of Scotland, at a recent meeting, determined to send immediately to Palestine a deputation to learn the state of the Jewish people in that country; and, if the opening be favorable, measures will be taken to send a mission to them. The deputation consists of the Rev. Dr. Black, professor of theology, Aberdeen; Rev. Mr. McCheyne of Dunder; Rev. Mr Bos of Collace, and Robert Wodrow, Esq., of Glasgow.

THE PRESERVERIAN CASE .- Wednesday May 8th, the supreme court of Pennsylvania pronounced an opinion, up-on the motion for a new trial, in the great Presbyterian case. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Gibson. It decided that the executing resolution, of 1837, was a subject over which the General Assembly of the church were exclusive judges, and their decision was conclusive. Consequently, it was irregular for delegates from the exscinded synods to appear at the conviction of the General Assembly, in 1838 and claim seats, or assume any part, in the organizations. The New School Assembly is thus held to-be irregular, and the Old School prevails in the contest.—Cin. Gaz.

A highly intelligent correspondent of the Xenia Free Press, speaking of the effects of Henry Clay's speech on the Reserve, says-

Clay's speech has thrown off, as it ought, the abolitionists as a body from him; and I have heard no abolitionists, ex-

STATE LEGISLATURES .- There are but two State Legislatures now in session, In Connecticut, there is the regular Spring session, of whose proceedings we have no particular notices. The Pennsylvanians are holding a Special session, to or

ganize under their amended Constitution. But disorganization appears to be prevalent among them. The Keystone on its fourteenth volume with a list of more than is in rather a discreditable position, which there seems 5000 subscribers.—Liberator. It is remarkable, that there is, of late, a general prevalent sentiment of satisfaction throughout the Union, at the adjournment of legislative bodies. No good is anticipated from

their meeting. On the contrary, apprehensions are alive to the fear of mischief. This applies equally to Congress and to the State Legislatures. And it is a fact, that calls for very serious consideration, by those who would be legislators. The following small article is true to nature-would. however, that the desire to obtain property were limited to land and cattle; but when it comes to extend itself to the

odies and souls of men. no wonder, when the claim is disuted, that the holders of their fellows, are inclined to fisticuff it a little, as we have seen they are, or to resort to the bowie knife,' in defence of vested rights,-Cause of Quarrel .- 'I wish I owned all the pasture land in the world, said B.b. Well, I wish I owned all the catt'e in the world, said Ned. How could you feed them? asked

Bob. 'I'd turn them into your pasture,' said Ned. 'No you would'nt.' 'Yes I would.' 'No you would'nt.' 'Yes

would.' 'You shan't!' 'I shall!' and then came the fisticuffs-and O! how they did fight!-Manhattan (O.) S. C. CONFERENCE .-- This Conference reports that the net increase during the past year is 2414, of whom 1290 are whites, and 1234 colored. There are within the bounds [what a thought, that nearly twenty-five thousand Methodiet Christians in S. C. are held as slaves, subject to arbitra-

ry power, and liable to every species of abuse, while their bishops will not allow even the sympathies of the church to be excited in their behalf. 1-Emancipator. IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The subjoined paragraph is the first notice we have seen of the subject to which it refers.

If the machine performs any thing like the representation

as to the inventor.—Cin. Gaz.
"Mud Machine, or Sub-Marine Excavator.—Mr. James channels in harbors, rivers, and streams. A patent has been granted, No. 1063. The claim of the patentees is contained in the February number of the Journal of the Institute. Those who have seen its operations represent it as capable of being worked with great facility, celetity, and powterest in the navigation of the Hudson, have solicited M Hamilton to make an experiment with this machine upon

Mr. Hamilton, we are informed, will visit Albany in a few days, and examine the ground."-Albany daily Advr-DIRECT IMPORTATIONS .- The Charleston Courier of May says,-"Most of our readers will probably be astonished 3, says,—"Most of our readers with probably be associated to learn that a quantity of Eacs, from France, 'imported direct,' were disposed of in this market, at a rate below what the 'domestic' article commands, and affording a handsome

profit to the importer. THE TOMATO. - Our excellent friend of the Christian Reflector is denouncing in severe terms "the tomate humbug." He goes against the tomate pills, unhesitatingly and decided ly, and we greatly fear with more of zeal than discretion Not that we care a fig for the pills, so long as we are blessed with health, but we will not wilfully hear the excellent properties of one of the most delightful vegetables upon earth called in question. The tomato is a necessary-a luxurya food-a medicine-green, ripe, cooked, raw, pickled, proserved—in summer and winter—always and everywhere—good—palatable—delightful. We speak from experience. But we never eat pills .- Chr. Wit.

JANAICA, W. I .- Accounts from this Island are down to the 8th ult. They are favorable and unfavorable, according to the channels through which they come. To expect entire, immediate tranquility and regularity, in six months or twelve months, is idle, in view of the great change that has taken place. The overseers, so accustomed to centrol, will require some time to get rid of their imperious notions, and poor blacks, after being so long abused, will require some time to get rid of their suspicions; but these things will become regulated after a white, and wages likewise become settled, and things go on without d What philanthropist does not rejoice in emancipation there allowing even the worst to be true !- N. Y. Bap. Reg.

NOTICES.

Our Anniversary. On the 29th of May, at Putnam. Don't for get it.

NOTICE. FRIEND BAILEY-The following notice should have been rwarded earlier. Please let it appear as soon as poss Yours, &c.,

Indiana. Executive Committee of the Indiana S. A. S. Soc. The members of this Committee are requested to meet on Tuesday the 4th day of June, the day preceding the annual eeting of the Indiana S. A. S. Soc., at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Sand Creek Presbyterian church, Fugit township, Business of importance is expected to come before the

JAMES McCOY, Recording Searctary. In the press, and shortly will be produced, No 1, of the Western Diologians, telling about Private Jails, Factories, the Slave Trade, the Caliboose and other Curiosities of N. Orleans, in Dialogues between Hen

ry and Plain John. By ALIQUIS HOMO.

This work is intended to be plain, true, full of picture and pledged to "certain Inalicnable Rights," May 8th, 1839.

The Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Anti-Slave Society, will be held at the Sand Creek Presbyterian Churc Fayette Township Decator Co. Is, five or six miles Nord East of Greensburgh the 1st Wednesday of June at 11 o'clock A. M. Persons or delegates unacquainted in the heigh A. M. Persons or delegates unacquainted in the height hood, arriving the evening preceding the day of meeting coming the road from Brookville or Connessville, wishin lodging, will enquire for Luther A. Donnell, Samuel Donne Joseph R. Rankins, Andrew Robison, or Preston Ropkin From Rushville or Columbus via. Springsvill, for John C. Thomas or James Donnell, Rev. James Worth, Geo. Wm. Anderson, John C. Cogan, Samuel A. John, C. or A. C. McCoy, George McCoy, Rob't. M. James, Cyrus or Phomas Donnell. Those via. Napoleon, or Greensburgh, for A. C. McCoy, George McCoy, Rob't. M. James, Cyrus or Phomas Hamilton, James McCoy, George M. Hopkins or

Alexander McCoy. CYRUS HAMILTON, Committee of GEO. A. ANDERSON, Arrangements. P. S. The Christian Journal will please insert a notice o time and place of said meeting, April 15th 1839,

Cinemati Canal Market CINCINNAPI, March 19, 1839. Flour (from boats) 6 00 Oats, Wheat, per bushel; 1 06 a 1 08 Butter, fresh, 43 a 50 cts.

Poar.—Clear is held at \$20,1-2 a 22; Mess 18 to \$19. Hains 10 a 11 1-2

From the Abolitionist. THE MONUMENT.

Ho! granite pile on Bunker's sod, Why standest thou unfinished thus,-A mockery where our fathers trod, A Babel, erumbling 'neath the curse ?

No! thou that men began to build, Not counting first the painful cost; In whom the proverb is fulfilled Of care and cash by folly lost;-

I mind me when this soil for thee Was broken by the eager spade, That day the son of liberty Thy corner-stone with shoutings laid

He said that on the martyr's bones Thy souring shaft should proudly stand And tell forever on its stones The fame and story of our land.

Then eloquence was here—the throng Stood breathless on this sacred hill, As rose to God the noble song Expressive of a people's will.

A change has come--no man may bind Thy massy blocks on hallowed ground, Who thinks with shame, how lofty mind, In firmer grasp, hath SLAVERY bound!

This scorpion thought keeps back the gold Which should to plant thy top-stone pay, That human blood and bones are sold,-And should'st thou prate of freedom ! NAY!

A hissing only wouldst thou be, A bye-word of our country's shame; And every syllable on thee Engraved, would falsehood still proclaim.

Not thus defy the men of might Who on this hill-top glory won; Not thus affront the pilgrim's sight Upon this more than Marathon-

Yet-stand thou thus! a tell-tale, not Of heroes slumb'ring at thy base-But of the fact that one dear spot Hypocrisy shall not disgrace.

From the Massachusetts Abolitionist.

OLD ESSEX.

"LET ME BE, SIR."

A man poured poison in his pump, And sold the water by the gill. I seized in haste my speaking trump, And told the folks 'twas sure to kill, "The pump is mine," the fellow said, "And all the folks are free, sir; Go feed the children of the dead, And please to let me be, sir.'

Another neighbor thought it wise To cheat his laborers of their hire. "These men," said I, "will soon arise And set our houses all on fire." "What right have you to set them free, sir? Tis yours to check the rebel tide, And fight, when needed, at my side,-Till then, you'll please to let me be, sir."

Columbia, favored of the skies! How can thy banner wave, While at thy feet thy neighbor lies A crushed and broken slave !

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BROWN COUNTY. We call attention to the following commu nication. It gives the truth concerning the disturbances in Brown County. Its statements, we see, are confirmed, by the Ohio Freeman of Georgetown, a paper not friendly to abolition. It is manifest, therefore, that the correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, whose tale we published in our last number, gave currency to a most malignant lie. We mean all that we say .- Ep. PHIL. For the Philanthropist.

DR. BAILEY: -On Sabbath, the 7th of April, the colored settlement on Brush Creek, Brown Co., was visited by five persons, who live in the neighborhood of Georgetown. With much solicitation they prevailed on a colored man named Thomas Fox, a respectable cooper, who had resided in this County four or five years, to accompany them into the woods; while the negro was in the act of taking some tobacco from his pocket. for which they had asked him, he was seized and threatened with death, if he made any noise. He was immediately secured with chains and collars, which the ruffians took from their horses. Notwithstanding the threats that had been made, the colored man made such an outery as brought to his assistance several of his neighbors; one of whom was a white man. It was demanded of the kidnappers by what authority they did such things. No authority could be produced. Whereupon the colored persons present loosed the captive, and he made his escape from the hands of his

It was perceived that if such kind of conduct was suffered to pass without any rebuke, it would be unfavorable to the kidnapping business in this region. Therefore the same persons returned on the Sabbath following with about as many more, to take by legal authority to be punished, those persons who had defeated their villainous designs on the Sabbath previous. When this company arrived at the Settement, the colored people were assembled for worship. And perceiving in the company the same persons, who had a week be fore attempted to kidnap one of their number, they supposed that a similar attempt would be made again at that time. One of their company was ninediately seized by a constable as his prisoner. The colored people supposed however that the warrant was a mere pretence, in order to avoid such interference as had defeated their designs a week before. Accordingly messengers were despatched to Sardinia and various other places, with the intelligence that the kidnappers were back again in the Settlement, had caught one of the negroes, and were carying him to the river. After short consultation respecting what should be done, it was concluded to have a Justice of the Peace, and constable go out to the Settlement and maintain the peace by law, if they should find that the intelligence received was correct. One of our citizens went immediately to procure the legal officers for this purpose. By the time he returned to our village about fifteen persons were ready to accompany the officers, to render such assistance as might be necessary in the maintainance of goon order. Some left before the officers, and some shortly afterwards. When the Sardinians met the company that had the colored man, they had come on their way to Squire Kincaid's about two miles from the place where they took their prisoner. On inquiry it was ascertained that they had legal authorinquiry it was ascertained that they had legal authority for their proceedings. But the constable said he had been "insulted" and would proceed no far-

ther. Although he was several times urged to

take the prisoner on to trial, still he refused; and soon he and his company left for their homes, permitting the man whom they had arrested to re- on the first of May; tuition paid invariably in advance. turn to his home with his friends who had accompanied thus far.

The kidnapping spirit cannot endure to be "insulted." To be met and catechised by a company legally authorized to disperse, or arrest them in case they could not show a legal warrant for their proceedings, was intolerable insolence and likely to exert an unfavorable influence on the kidnapping business. Something must be done, or the patriarchal, the time-sanctioned, the scriptural, detriment. Accordingly it was concluded that the Sardinians, who are either so wicked as to oppose the true interests of the colored people, or so ignorant and simple as to think a freeman better off than a slave, should receive a timely admonition on English education. I trust there will be applicants imme the subject. On Monday six of them were arres- diately, and will be glad to know something of their principal ted, and carried to Georgetown for trial, on the ples and character. charge of having been guilty of a riot on the day previous. Three of the six were laid under bonds to answer for their conduct at the next session of in cities or villages. the County Court the other three proved they were not present at the time they were charged with having broken the peace.

Some of the same company from the vicinity of Georgetown, together with some persons from New Hope, and vicinity visited the Settlement on Sabbath, 20th April. They did not succeed however in finding either the person they attempted to ness for poetry and music; gazing on the moon and stars; kidnap, or any of those who had defeated them in toothache, bleeding at the nose; loss of apetite, neglect of in this attempt. After making some threats, they

On Tuesday, 30th ult. eighteen persons, armed with guns and pistols, again visited the Settlement. They arrested another of the men, who had enabled Fox to make his escape from their hands .--After they had accomplished their purpose thus far, they tarried until a number of colored persons. and two or three whites had assembled, among whom was a colored woman, who had on a pre vious occasion struck one of the minions of slave ry named Grant Lindsay. During the time of their stay Lindsay was noticed several times pointing out this woman to some of his companions. Presently one of them commenced beating her and when she was attempting to make some defence, another of the same company raised his gun and shot her in the back. She is still living but there is no hope of her recovery.

JAMES SHAW.

Converting to Abolitionism at small Expense,once purchased a dozen of Mrs. Child's Appeal, wrote my name in them, with the words, "to be returned in one week." The books were kept in circulation a long time. Two thirds of the persons who thus read the work were, I think, converted to the holy principles of anti-slavery. Who cannot do the same? If you cannot buy and circulate so many books, buy and circulate fewer, one even. "Please read and Ay! they will be ashamed to return without reading it. Lend books, tracts and newspapers then, Keep them always in motion. Thus every abolitionist in the country, man, woman and child, may be a lecturer, agent or missionary; and the nation would be aroused .- Mass. Ab-

Sardinia, May 8, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Teachers and Parents.

MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR; for Schools and Families, containing Lessons on the duties of life, arranged for daily study and recitation. Also designed as a Reading Book for schools. By Catherine E. Beecher, late principal of the Hartford Female Seminary: Stereotyped edition. The rapid sale of this work, and its unprecedent popularity and usefulness, have induced the publishers to put it in a permanent stereotyped form. It is not easy to combine amusement with moral instruction; but Miss Beecher has been most happily successful. Her book is highly amusing and interesting, and it is regarded the best reading book for schools ever published, either in the United

From a Report of the Common School Inspectors of Se-uca, New York "Among the books recommended we neca, New Fork. "Among the books recommended we would call the attention of Teachers to the 'Moral Instructor,' which supplies one of the most pressing wants of our schools. Its object is to illustrate the close connexion beween doing right and being happy, between virtue and ound prosperity. Not one taint of sectarianism impairs ts value. Clear, concise, and interesting, it merits a cordial welcome, and a warm approval. We hope, before another year is passed, it will be a manual in every district school in

LESTER JEWITT W. R. POWARR, FRANCIS DWIGHT.

From the 'Western Christian Advocate,' published by the Methodist Episcopal Church,—Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor.' It is truly called a Moral Instructor. We owe it to the public and authoress to say, that it is, in our opinion, the best reading book that has yet made its appearance in the English language. It is worthy of general adop-

From Professor Stowe, author of a Report on the Prussian System of Public Instruction; and President McGuffy.—"We believe it calculated to meet that great deficiency in Common School Education; a system of Moral Instruction, so arranged that it can become a regular study, and that the work is executed in an able and judicions man-

C. E. Stows. W. H. McGuffen.

From Rev. John T. Brook, Rector of Christ Church. "I have read several chapters of Miss Beecher's "Moral In-structor," with a pleasure which I have never failed to destyle is clear and simple, and the illustrations apt and lively. There are very few children who would not consider it

From Rev. M. Lynd, of the Sixth Street Baptist Church.—"It carefully excludes every thing that would in-terfere with the distinguishing views of the various denominations, while it secures all that is essential to a course of Moral Instruction. I think it will be found peculiarly useful to the young, and may be introduced into all our Schools with permanent advantage to pupils.

From Rev. E. W. Schon. of the Methodist Episcopal Church,—"The manner is such as will be interesting to those for whom it is intended. The matter is such as should always be presented to the youthful mind."

Published and sold by Robinson & Pratt, Wall street

New York City, Truman & Smith, Cincinnati.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH CURED. That coughs, colds, asthma, and spitting of blood should That coughs, colds, asthma, and spitting or blood should in no case be neglected, is familiarly known to every one.—
Why is it? Is it not that many with a pre-disposition to diseases of the lungs, when they begin to cough consider it but a slight cold, postpone taking efficient means until the disease becomes confirmed, and too late, discover their error. That all do not thus, may be learned by the following letter

from the Rev. Prof. Stowe, of Lane Seminary. Doctor Peck : Sin-My family is constitutionally pre-dis ed to irritation of the throat and lungs, and occasional at tacks of severe coughing. In a recent violent affection of this kind, in which myself and two children were the sufferers, the latter with Whooping Cough, I found the Watasis

speedy and effectual remedy. C. E. STOWE. Cincinnati, November 1, 1838. The proprietor is receiving almost daily proof of the supe ior efficacy of the Watasia in all diseases of the lungs. For sale, wholesale and retail, at Apothecaries Hall, 19

Main street, 4 doors above Front. PECK & CO Feb. 15, 94tf. Ma. Entron:—Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (III.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tonato medicine by Doctors Ellis & Nichols, which

ppear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredi-Compound 1 made 1 ms, in posed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remody, when judiciously adminis

stitute for Calomel. RICHARD EELLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839.

RED OAK SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of Red Oak Seminary will commen

TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

The undersigned having spent twenty-two years of his life in slavery, and now, nearly eighteen in terrible physical afflictions, it will be seen, as I am on the eve of completing my forty third year, that consequent abject poverty is mine. Recent circumstances have transpired, which render i impossible for me to keep together, and longer sustain my family. I have three sons for whom I wish to obtain good situations. I wish them to be brought up to industry, with thoroughly sound morals and Religion, but not with secta-The first has completed his eleventh year. and holy business of kidnapping men, must suffer second will be ten years in April, and the third - in May next. This forced separation bursts my heart, but I am obliged to submit. My bodily powers are worn. But, my children, my dear children, let me go by the board, but let them stand up. I trust God will provide for them. I shall greatly rejoice if they can at least, obtain an elementary RICHARD MORAN. Near Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

N. B .- I am not desirous that they should be raised eithe May 4th, 1839 .- tf.

LOVE! LOVE!! LOVE!!

A complaint of the heart, growing out of an inordinal onging after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the ages of fourte and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of

SYMPTOMS, - Absence of mind, giving things wron names; calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs; a great fondbusiness; a loathing for all things save one: bloo Ishot eyes, and a constant desire to sigh. EFFECTS .-- A strong heart-burn; pulse high, stupidly ele quent eyes; sleeplessness, and all that sort of thing; at time

tion bright; powers of roses; winged cupids, and buttered peas; and then again oceans of despair, racks, to res, and hair-triggered pistols.

Cure.—GET MARRIED. And the moment you make up your minds to be cured, go light away to BURNETT'S FANCE CAKE AND CON-FECTIONARY STORE, on the upper side of Fifth Street, be tween Vine and Walnut, where you can be supplied most essentially necessary article; the WEDDING CAKE, in all its varietics, Plain, Plumb, and Pyramid

Iced. Ornamented, and plain-beside Kisses, Mattoes, Lov Cakes-Almonds, Raisins, and all that sort of thing. April 8th, 1839,

In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. Evans' Pills have the envisble distinction of an universal approbrtion. They are perhaps the only med-icine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved estimony of medical men in its favor, if not the only one which givss full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W Evans has the satisfaction of knowing that his Camomile or Tonic Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, bu also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminen and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their un deniable and pre eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily b accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Evans does not pretend. for instance, that either his Camomile or his Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines taken as recom-mended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is ma of the stomach-has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating thro' the veins and arteries, has its yellow or billious excrement which may be termed its worn out sediment col lected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore, obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headach, bile, mental and physical, and a neral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and lea ing it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quan tity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold occaioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the ronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs and create either excessive mucus, or that dread-ful insidious disease, Consumption, with suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedantary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away or paralized it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and nstead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaminored and excessive quan-to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive

Dr. W. Evans prescribes his beautifully efficacious Ape ient Pilis, acknowledged by medical men who have ana yzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world-in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated Camomile or Tonic Pills in cases of irritability, stomachic weakness, or general de

The medicines which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dys-pepsia in all its forms; Billious and Liver Affections, in evestage and degree; Female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Insiped Consumptions or declines whether of the liver or lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation, or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism whether chronic or nflammatory; Nervous and Billious Fevers, of every varie ty; Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all blotches, had humors an impure complexions of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera Morbus, or Diarrhea in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath, chlorisis and palpitations of the heart and head, changes of female constitution; and for mpaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medi

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. Evans Office, No. 100 Catham street, New York, or of his authorized agent, as all others are base and ignoran impositions. For further particulars we respectfully request the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and ac nowledged truth.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pill

or sale by Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated female or Domestic Pills .-The unprecedented demand for this medicine in partsof the country where they have been long known, is a sure guaranty of its valuable qualities. Full directions for use, and ther interesting information, accompany each pack. Each pack contains two boxes; price, 50 cents per pack. For sale at Dr. Wm. Evans' principle office, 100 Catham st, New York. Also, by S. C Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market, Cincinnati. And by his several agents throughout the Union.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS. Dr. W. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, for childre

tting their teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon a the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover.— This preparation is so innocent so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its goms be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the syrup in the nursery when here are young children; for if a child wakes in the nigh with pain in the gums, the syrup immediately gives case be opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.
A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unr

valled virtues. In no instance, in the many thousand cases

where it has been used, has it failed to give immediate relief For sale at Dr. Evans' principal Office 100 Catham street

S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market st., near Main, Cincinnati, O.; And by Dr. Wn. Evans' authorized agents throughout the United States. See list of agents in this paper. DR. W. EVANS'

Celebrated Fever and Ague Pills. This widely extended and most admirable remedy for Fewill have constantly on hand, an asser and Ague, and other Fevers, which has already rendered rior Pianos, at the New York prices. such benefit, and proved a sure and speedy cure for the above named disorders, is particularly recommended to pub

On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it i dvisable at once to clear thoroughly the stomach and bow els. In no way can this be better and less inconv fected than by taking a few doses of Dr. Evan's Purifying Pills, the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for furth r comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with enefit the nvigorating and Strengthening Pills. Direcons are as follows: Take four of the Purifying Pills on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the Invigo ating Pills, a permanent cure obtained.

Take three of the Invigorating Pills in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur. The attacks usually occur every other day. Price One Dollar a peck containing both kinds

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